ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,239—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th Dec.
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T Creery	15th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	22nd ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5162	1200	L. Moule	29th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	19th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5162	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5162	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,

TUESDAY, 5 P.M.

Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5162	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	F. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th ,,
BM.I. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. Creery	18th ,,

FRIDAY, 5 P.M.

† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	24th May
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	31st ,,

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer, to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

The steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROSETTA, 27th Dec. ROHILLA, 24th January
SUTLEJ, 13th December. KAISER-I-HIND, 10th Jan. RAVENNA, 7th February.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th Nov., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Feb. '95.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Dec.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	650	9th Jan. '95.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE Or VENICE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE or BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nordeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 3rd, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. SINGAPORE ..... 12th December, 1894.
S. S. R. RUBATINO ..... 9th January, 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS.

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Return via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 15, 1894.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1894-95.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY, beg to intimate that their HAND-BOOK, containing full particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1894-95, is now in course of distribution; and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply either to Bombay or to Calcutta, when the omission will be at once Rectified.

No charge is made for Arranging and Booking Passages, and Special Attention is given to securing the best possible Accommodation, and congenial companionship when a Cabin has to be shared.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co. CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

THE S. S. "MANNINGTRY," from MIDDLESBRO, has ARRIVED and is DISCHARGING in the Victoria Dock Berth No. 8. CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING at the Offices of MESSRS. HILL, SON and GRENAN, for the Captain's COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS. All Claims must be presented for settlement before the Vessel leaves this Port, otherwise they will not be entertained.

E. WHITE,
Master, s. s. "Mannington."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 8th December, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 4th Decr. at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 8th December, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 6th Decr. at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 6th Decr. calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th December, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd December, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Go.er Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

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Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRESS GLOVES, TIES, AND HOSE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Superior White Dress Gloves, 2 buttons..	2 0	2 4
Extra Quality French Kid	3 0	3 6

WHITE CAMBRIC DRESS BOWS.

New Shapes to hand, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 5-8, Rs. 7-8 per doz.

HOSE FOR DRESS WEAR.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pure Black Silk.....	8 0	9 0
Spun Silk and Embroidered Fronts	2 8	2 12

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
Have just opened a Collection of the MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY LIMITED.
THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.
HIGHLAND MALT.
SPECIAL LIQUEUR.
OLD IRISH.

	Cash.		Credit.	
Per doz	Rs. 26	0	Rs. 29	0
Per gallon	,, 12	4	,, 13	12
	Cash.		Credit.	
Per doz	Rs. 28	0	Rs. 31	8
Per gallon.....	,, 13	4	,, 14	12
	Cash.		Credit.	
Per doz.....	Rs. 35	0	Rs. 39	0
Per gallon	,, 16	12	,, 18	12
	Cash.		Credit.	
Per doz	Rs. 26	0	Rs. 29	0
Per gallon	,, 12	4	,, 13	12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

POCKET BINOCULAR FIELD GLASS.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:—
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Made Entirely of Aluminium.
Only One Inch Thick When Closed.
Marvellously Light!
The most Useful Field Glass in Existence.
The Most Useful Companion one can Possess.
High Power,
Splendid Definition,
Superior Achromatic Lenses.

PATRONISED and approved by Officers of all Arms of the Military Service.

HAS received the Unanimous and most Extraordinary Testimony of the English Press as being

THE MOST USEFUL IN EXISTENCE—
Suitable for all purposes.

THE OPERA, FIELD AND MARINE.

THIS GLASS can be Opened, Focussed, and Pocketed again in about HALF THE TIME it takes to bring the Ordinary Binoculars into use.

Complete in Soft Leather Case, Rs. 70.

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OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WHERE do you buy your 'XMAS GOODS?
The question is on everybody's lips and there is only one answer—
AT PHILLIPS & CO.'S.
WHY?—Because their selection is the FINEST IN BOMBAY and their PRICES THE MOST REASONABLE.
'XMAS CARDS—'XMAS TOYS—'XMAS PRESENTS.

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PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR.
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS in England should not be Forgotten at any Season of the year, much less at Christmastide.

What more Welcome Present could be thought of than a Hamper of

REALLY CHOICE CIGARS,
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR!"

Orders NOW BOOKED for Delivery to any Part of the United Kingdom, FREE of all Charges to the Recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
LONDON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, AND BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED in LONDON, 1815. In INDIA, in 1842.)

AGENCIES IN EVERY STATION.

THE OLDEST WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

C. P. AND CO.'S BRAND
Is Sold by every Respectable Trader.

Note our REDUCED PRICES, the lowest compatible with Quality.

CHAMPAGNE.	Per Dozen Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.	Per 2 Dozen Half Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.
BINET, FILS & Co.'s "DRY ELITE," 1884	77 0	80 0
Wachter & Co.'s "ROYAL CHARTER"	78 8	81 8
Saumur (C. P. & Co.'s)	36 0	39 0
Saumur	35 0	38 0
"Dry Champagne," in Hampers of 24 Half-pints	44 8	.....

And others.

STILL GERMAN WINES.

Rudesheimer	38 8	40 8
Hochheimer	32 8	34 8
Laubenheimer	27 8	29 8

BORDEAUX—RED.

LAFITE	44 8	46 8
Larose	30 8	32 8
Sr. JULIEN	26 8	28 8
St. Estephe	22 8	24 8
Medoc	19 8	21 8
Sr. JULIEN MEDOC	14 8	16 8

BORDEAUX—WHITE.

Sauterne	26 8	28 8
Graves	22 8	24 8

BURGUNDY.

Chambertin	42 8	44 8
VOLNAY	30 8	32 8
Beaune	26 8	28 8
LIGHT CHABLIS, White Wine	25 8	27 8

PORT.

Old Crusted, some Years in Bottle	48 8	.....
OLD TAWNY, Delicate and Soft	48 8	.....
INVALIDS' Gold Capsule	34 8	36 8
INVALIDS' (NIXON & Co.'s)	27 8	.....
WHITE PORT, Grand Wine	32 8	.....
Dessert, BLACK Capsule	31 8	.....
Do. RED do.	27 8	.....
DOURO PORT (Clode & Baker's)	28 8	.....
Spanish Port	20 8	22 8
OPORTO WINE, Bottled in Portugal	22 0	.....
INFANTE	15 0	.....
VINO SACRO, SACRAMENTAL WINE	38 8	40 8

MADEIRA.

East India, RED Capsule	45 8	.....
Do. BLUE do.	32 8	.....

SHERRY.

AMONTILLADO, A-I	52 8	.....
Do. Black Capsule	50 8	.....
Amoroso	38 8	.....
MONTILLA	38 8	.....
Invalids'	38 8	.....
MANZANILLA, very Dry	32 8	.....
LA TORRE, a NATURAL SOLERA	30 8	.....
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	28 8	.....
VINO DE PASTO	28 8	.....
DINNER SHERRY	23 8	.....
Marsala, Virgin	24 0	.....

COGNAC.

RARE OLD, Black Seal (20 years' old)..	56 8	.....
Four Stars (C., P. & Co.'s) ****	50 8	.....
Three Stars do. ***	46 8	.....
Two Stars do. **	43 8	.....
ONE STAR do. *	40 8	.....
MARQUES DE MISA'S SPANISH BRANDY	33 0	.....
Tricoche & Co.'s ***	34 0	.....
LESTANGE & Co.'s *** in Hock Bottles	28 0	30 0
Louis Bechade's Fine Old Brandy	29 8	.....
OTARD DUPUY'S "V.S.O.P." (20 years' old) net	54 0	.....
Do. "F.O.P." net	25 0	.....
Lefavre & Co.'s * * *	24 8	.....
Do. *	23 8	.....
Do. * In cases of 2 dozen Flasks	.....	26 12

WHISKY. SPECIALITY.	Per Dozen Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.	Per 2 Dozen Half Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.
C., P. & Co.'s SPECIAL BLEND of	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SCOTCH WHISKY...net	27 0	.....
Do. "PALL MALL," 11 years old	42 8	.....
Carlton, 11 years old	50 8	.....
Do. 5 ,,	45 8	.....
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLES	38 0	.....
BRODIE & Co.'s Black "Squat Bottle"	35 8	.....
FAMOUS OLD SCOTCH Black "Dumpy" Bottle...net	28 0	.....
THE OLD SMUGGLER GAELIC....net	28 0	.....
Glentromie, Special Blend	32 0	.....
Kilmarnock OLD, SHIP Brand.....net	30 8	.....
C. P. & Co.'s "CROWN BRAND" Old Highland	29 8	.....
CAMUSLYNIE "SMA GLEN" 5 years old..... net	27 0	.....
GLENIFFER.....net	26 0	.....
PETER FORBES' WHISKY	21 8	23 8
The "O. B." in Cases of 2 doz. FLASKS		27 0
C. P. & Co.'s FINEST OLD "IRISH ...	32 8	.....
Do. "CROWN" do. ...	29 0	.....
Ronaldson's "SUPERIOR" IRISH ...	22 0	.....

RUM.

Very Fine Old Jamaica	33 8	.....
Pineapple	31 8	.....

GIN.

Old Tom, London, Finest, Imported.....	30 8	.....
Dry Gin do. do.	30 8	.....

LIQUEURS.

Chartreuse, Green 130	8	.....
Do. Yellow.....106	8	.....
BENEDICTINE	84 8	87 8
Curacao	72 8	75 8
MARASCHINO DI ZARA (Luxardo's)..	66 8	69 8
CHERRY BRANDY (Peter Heering's).	56 8	59 8
KUMMEL, Finest "Riga"	50 8	.....
Angostura Bitters	63 8	66 8
ORANGE BITTERS	36 8	.....
Vermouth (Noilly, Prat & Co.'s)	24 8	.....
Do. (Bellandi's)	20 8	.....

ALSO—
Peach, Orange, and Apricot Brandy, Milk Punch, &c

GINGER WINE.

STONE'S, the very best Jamaica, net...	18 8	.....
Crabbie's, very popular ..... ,, ...	19 0	.....

SPIRITS IN BULK.

	Per Gallon Credit. Rs. a.
Very Superior Old Highland Whisky...	16 12
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, F.H.M...	13 0
Finest Old Matured Irish, "F. O. M."...	13 0
One Star Cognac *	15 4
Two Star do. * *	16 4
FINEST LONDON OLD TOM GIN.....	11 12
Do. Dry Gin	11 12
"Camuslynie," 5 years Old, Highland Whisky	13 0

We can also Supply the above in Quarter-Casks of 30 gallons; Hogsheads of 64 gallons; and Puncheons of 120 gallons.

N. B.—Supplied in 1 or 2 Gallon Wicker Bottles at 4 annas with Patent Taps if required.

BOTTLE ALE & STOUT.

	Per dozen Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.	Per dozen ½ Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.
S. ALLSOPP & SONS' "Red Hand Brand" Light Pale Ale.....	6 6	4 4
Do. do. Extra Stout	6 6	4 4
Bass's Ale "Dog's Head" Brand ...net	6 6	4 4
Guinness's Stout do.	6 6	4 4
McEwan's Ale, Bottled in Bombay.....	4 8	3 4
KUPPER'S PILSENER, the very Best of Pilseners.	6 6	4 4

BULK ALE & PORTER.

	Per Hogshead, Net. Rs. a.	Kilderkins. Rs. a.
Wm. McEwan & Co's "Army Ale" ...	58 0	28 0
Jeffrey & Co.'s "Army Porter"	52 0	.....
Do. "Edinburgh Ale".....	52 0	.....

TEN PER CENT. Discount for Cash on all Items not marked NET.

FREIGHT and DELIVERY added.

Special Terms to MESSES, CLUBS, and the TRADE.

BOMBAY RETAIL AGENTS:—

Messrs. BEYNON & CO., ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY
AND FELICE CORNAGLIA, East Street, Poona.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BELL LANE,
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W. & A. K. JOHNSTON,
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HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha, and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay; The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Re. 1.
Packing and Postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK,
the Company being booked to appear in Calcutta on Friday, December 14th.

COOKE'S CIRCUS,

OPPOSITE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 4TH DECEMBER,
AND DURING THE WEEK.
ANOTHER CHANGE
OF PROGRAMME!!
First time of Miss DAISY in her JUGGLING act on HORSEBACK!
First time of the 4 Lady PIERROTS!
First time of the HORIZONTAL BAR!
First time of the BATONDE!
Concluding each evening with
THE STEEPLE CHASE
BOX PLAN at SOUNDY & Co.
ZENANA SEATS have been provided.
Mr. COOKE will not hold himself responsible for any DEBT contracted by his Employees.
Sole Proprietor.....FRED. COOKE.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,
ST. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL, MAZAGON,
TUESDAY, 4TH DECEMBER,
At 9 P.M., Punctually.
TICKETS can be had at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

TIVOLI THEATRE,
TO-NIGHT.
Unprecedented Success of
VALLANCE'S VARIETIES
AND
VAUDEVILLE COMBINATION
IN THE SMARTEST PROGRAMME
Ever put before a Bombay Audience.
ALL THE LATEST SONGS!
ALL THE BEST DANCES!
ALL THE RECENT LONDON SUCCESSES!
THURSDAY NEXT,
THE GOOD FOR NOTHING,
Introducing MISS BESSIE FREEMAN
In her Wonderful Impersonation of Men.
SATURDAY
THE BURGLAR AND THE JUDGE,
Followed each Evening by an Attractive
VARIETY BILL
AND
A FLOOD OF NEW FEATURES.
COMMENCE at 9-15 P.M.
BOX PLAN at SOUNDY & Co.

A SALE of WORK in aid of the Fund for Building Rooms for a Girls' Home in connection with the Young Women's Christian Association, will be held in the Town Hall (not at the Wilson College as before stated) as follows:—
FRIDAY, December 14, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.
SATURDAY, December 15, for Purdah Ladies only, 3 to 8 p.m.
SATURDAY, for General Public, 4 p.m. till 10-30 p.m.
Further particulars will be announced.
Donations of Work thankfully received by Mrs. CLARK, Honorary Secretary, Parel.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN WANTED, with experience in Workshops and Drawing Office; Temporary Appointment; Salary Rs. 150 per mensem; Copies of Testimonials should be submitted to the Undersigned by the 15th of December, 1894.
C. P. WHITCOMBE,
Loco. and Carr. Supdt.
Hubli, 1st December, 1894.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA S. N. Co., Ld.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per each Original Share of Rs. 500, and of Rs 7½ per each New Issue (B) Share of Rs. 125, for the year ending 31st December, 1893, has been declared and made Payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Ash Lane, on and after the 17th instant, to the Registered Shareholders, on the 29th ultimo.
Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.
A. H. ZENALABDIN SHIRAZI,
Agent.
Bombay, December 1, 1894.

'XMAS CARDS!
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In Great Varieties to Select from.
INDIAN VIEWS CARDS
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☞ Before purchasing please have an Inspection of these Cards at
MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.
In the matter of KODANDAS TILLAKCHAND, KHILLANMAL TILAKCHAND, SUTRAMDAS TILAKCHAND, NUNDRAMDAS TILAKCHAND and CHANDANMAL TILAKCHAND, all lately trading in Partnership under the style of TILAKCHAND SUTRAMDAS, Adjudged Insolvents.
NOTICE is hereby given that MULCHAND RADHAKISONDAS, trading in Bombay under the style of NUNDRAM BEGRAJ and DWARKADAS KHELDAS, trading under the style of KANYAMAL DWARKADAS the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents do appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the Twelfth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any, they have, and each of them has, why the order made in this matter on the Sixth Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, (whereby it was ordered under Section nine of the Indian Insolvent Act upon the Petition of the said Petitioning Creditors Mulchand Radhakisondas, trading in Bombay, under the style of Nundram Begraj and Dwarkadas Kheldas, trading under the style of Kanyamal Dwarkadas that the said Insolvents should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the provisions of the said Act and whereby it was further ordered that the said Insolvents should within thirty days from the said Sixth Day of August file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C, to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects) should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged. Dated this Twenty-eighth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four.
C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 3rd Day of December, 1894.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
THE ASSURANCE POLICY suited to the present times is a Sun Endowment 15 years, term. It is under the SUN LIFE SYSTEM, and the Bonuses are guaranteed by the OLD SUN OFFICE. This Policy is Unsurpassed, and the Premiums are moderate from the day of entry.
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KUPPER'S is the Very Best of Pilseners. It obtained the Gold Medal at Chicago. This Beer has been subjected to levere Analytical Tests, and has been found Free from Noxious ingredients.
Quarts per Dozen, Rs. 6-6; Pts. Rs. 4-4.
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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 220 Military Messes and 67 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, next to Mr. Currimbhai Ebrahim's Bungalow, the valuable teak and blackwood dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture by Wimbridge and others, best plated-ware, a first-rate walnut-wood brass framed cottage piano by Rose and Co., English iron safe, fancy screens, windproof lamps, brass bedstead, a handsome open barouche, by Simpson, of Madras, recently done up thoroughly, a pair of powerful grey walers, going in single and double harness, set of double harness, etc., the property of Nawab MOHSIN-UL-MULK, Bahadur, Moulvie Mahdi Ali, who has left Bombay.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, December 4, 1894.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
SALE OF SULPHATE OF COPPER.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms as follows:—
On account of the concerned—
50 cases each 133 lbs. of sulphate of copper.
SALE OF GOLD BROCADES, &c.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—
On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser—
Several cases of gold brocades, satin, China silk, &c.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, December 4, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
SALE OF OLD AND SURPLUS OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.
Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors, H. C., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., at the Sirdar's Palace Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, consisting of old office tables and desks, cupboards, dealwood partitions, screen frames and door shutters, punkha poles, jars, benches, &c.
RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
SALE OF REMAINING VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT WARDEN ROAD, BREACH CANDY.
Under instructions from Messrs. Rustomjee and Manockjee Shapoorjee Sawyer, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., and each successive Day, at 3 p.m., and on the respective premises, the following valuable immovable properties:—
LOT No. 2.
All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort, Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 1,461 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214 and new No. 487, old Survey No. 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), Streets Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by pucka macadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden road, on the south by the property of Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on the east by the property of Mr. Jalbhoy Ardeseer Sett, and on the west by the property hereinabove firstly described,
LOT No. 3.
All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2,046 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214 and new No. 487, old Survery No. 81 and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 3522 and 3523(1), Streets Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by the Agiary of the late Hormusjee Dadabhoy, on the south by pucka macadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the east by the property of Mr. Jalbhoy Ardeseer Sett, and on the west by the vacant land hereinafter fourthly described.
LOT No. 4.
All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2,044 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214, and new No. 487, old Survey No. 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), Streets Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by the Agiary of the late Hormusjee Dadabhoy, on the south by pucka macadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the east by vacant land hereinabove thirdly described, and on the west by the property of Mr. Hajee Issoof Mahomed Sooleman.
LOT No. 5.
All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2,118 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214, and new No. 487, old Survey No. 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), Streets Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by pucka macadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the south by the property of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, on the east by the property hereinabove thirdly described, and on the west by a vacant land hereinafter sixthly described.
LOT No. 6.
All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2,141 square yards, and registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214, and new No. 487, old Survey No. 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), Streets Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by pucka macadamized road common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the south by the property of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, on the east by vacant land hereinabove fifthly described, and on the west by the property of Mr. Naranji Parmanand.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors to the Vendors, or to Messrs. Shapoorjee and Munchershaw N. Chandabhoy, Architects, &c., or to the Undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 4, 1894.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
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A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!
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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
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Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 45,00,000
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000. When the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches; also on provincial towns in Great Britain, on Paris, and on the chief towns in Australia and New Zealand. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
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BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.
HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

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CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
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KANDY.	

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Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.
The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms: —
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—
If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. "
Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.....Commission	⅛th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	⅛th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	⅛th "

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.
In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.
Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

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The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rate of Subscription, including Postage, is £1 per quarter.
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NOTICES.

KOLHAPUR AND S.-M. C. AGRICULTURAL, HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW OF 1895, TO BE HELD AT CHINCHLI.
THE SHOW will be held on the 10th FEBRUARY, 1895, and subsequent Days, when Prizes varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 125 will be Awarded for the best Horses, Oxen, Sheep, Agricultural Implements, &c., exhibited under specified conditions. For Prospectus and further particulars apply to the Undersigned.
R. K. WAIDYA,
Honorary Secretary, Chinchli Show for 1895.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE NEW CERTIFICATES of Shares are NOW READY. Shareholders are therefore Requested to Return, at the Office of the Company, the Old Certificates held by them, and to Receive in Exchange for them the New Ones.
By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co., Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Ld.
Bombay, 26th November, 1894.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1890.)
THE only School with a Principal who is the 1st "Honors" Diplomated Teacher of Shorthand of the N. P. Society of London in Bombay.
DON'T FAIL to Read the Prospectus of this Shorthand School for 1895, now ready, together with Forms of Application, at the College, or at Messrs. NORMAN and Co., Booksellers, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Important new features both to Ladies and Gentlemen. All Applications for the 1895 Session should reach the PRINCIPAL of the Shorthand School before the 3rd January, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES (COUNTRY PRODUCE).
TENDERS are invited for the Supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (Country Produce), &c., required by the Company during 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1895.
Tenders on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned), sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 100, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1894, after which hour no Tender will be taken.
The Deposit will be held by the Company for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the Contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway company may cancel the Contract.
The Agent reserves the right to accept any one Item, or more, without reference to others in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th November, 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.
THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 12th December, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 24 different descriptions of SCRAP IRON and STEEL, aggregating about 1,460 tons, now lying in the Stores Yard, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where the same may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.
Offers must be made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned), and be sent in, accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 5 per ton, upto a Maximum of Rs. 1,000, as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within two months from date of notification.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th November, 1894.

NOTICE.
MISS ALI ABDULLAH, being desirous of shewing what a Horsewoman can do, if fit and well, without going into regular training, Undertakes to Ride a thousand miles, in a hundred hours of actual riding, between any two points to be selected by an independent committee, if she can collect subscriptions sufficient to cover her expenses. All contributions for the purpose sent to H. E. ABBOTT, Esq., Office of the "Indian Planters' Gazette," 7, Government Place, Calcutta, will be very thankfully received.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
SURPLUS STORES
AND
PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.
THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value:—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.	Hydraulic Jacks to lift 6 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.	Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.	
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.	
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.	
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.	
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.	

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.
LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras, 10th July, 1894.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Board of Directors:—
THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, ESQ.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, ESQ.
W. M. MACAULAY, ESQ.
ASSURANCES
FOR
EUROPEANS AND NATIVES
WITH
Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Unquestionable Security,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Loans on Policies.
FUNDS EXCEED 90 LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 33 LAKHS.
FUNDS remain in India Invested in Government Securities, thus avoiding Loss to the Assured by Exchange.
THE Working Expenses of the ORIENTAL are the Lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same Age.
Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
[ESTABLISHED 1834.]
ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.
POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.
PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.
MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.
CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.
For Prospectus and Full Particulars
Apply to—
KING KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND,	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	" 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	" 2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M 4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CAPITAL..... £3,000,000
Absolute Security Funds now exceed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to.....£8,003,265
FIRE BRANCH.
Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered.

Fire Premium	1875	£ 742,553
"	1885	" 966,107
"	1887	" 982,043
"	1892	" 2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,398
Total Accumulated Funds	" 8,003,265

ROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	" 5,763,091
1892	" 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARYON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Name	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Div'd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	s.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mge	5,000	100	100		165
	2,000	100	75	10. p.c.	130
	3,000	100	10		60
			50		100
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60 nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£10	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	250

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Glinning &c	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,010xd
Bellary	167	1,000	4,000	Nil	227½
Bhowanigore City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	45	315
Bombay Cotton Brevi's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	15	137½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	132½
Colaba	600	200	200	12	185
East India	600	1,888	1,880	20	320
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,270
Fort	400	300	...	20	110
French	150	8,500	500	80	1,180xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	380	500	500	25	400xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	30	410
Khangaum	700	100	100	12	107½
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	240	450	450	30	400xd
Madhapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mercantile	300	500	500	53	120
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	95
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Nil	372½
New Berar	1,000	250	all	15	215xd
New Indian	11,200	500	500	25	515
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11½	125
Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	500	25	435
Sassoon	500	500	75	20	480
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	20	585
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200xd
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	530
Surat City	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	16	200
Vikart	...	1,000	100	12	200
				90	1,110

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

					guar.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	246
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	30	630
Anglo-Indian	21,345	100	100	Nil	43
Bellary S & W Co, Ld, (Sirlapur)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	725
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	20	382½
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	235
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,475
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	105
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	870
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	615
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	20	630
Coorla Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	525
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	399
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	25	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	385
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	45	725
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,065xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	15	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	570
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	365
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	7½	130
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	995
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	260
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	40	760
Leopold	3,500	100	103	10	174
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	15	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	1,010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,0900	100	2,850
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,880
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil	152½
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	2,010
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	450
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	475
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,300xd
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	690
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,385xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,335
Soondercjee	750	1,000	1,000	35	655
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	10	390
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	232
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	15	595
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venkhunker Lakhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	300
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	40	720
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,900	1,000	...	205
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	10	250
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	7½	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	120
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,250
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,325
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	3	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,550
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5xl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		560	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	260
Deshi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,880	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	320
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	180
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	10
Marolx & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	10	60
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7	97
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In	250	3,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Spondy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co	3,000	500	500	25	60	1,010
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Nil	80
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	1	24

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-14	
Gold Leaf	"	28-8	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-7	"
Do. do. new	"	28-4	"
Australia bar Gold	"	28-9	
Bombay bar Gold	"	28-10	
Sovereigns	"	18-3	
Do. Drazons	"	18-2	
Silver T	"	93-16	
Do. 1/4	"	93-12	
Carolas	"	205-0	
Crowns	"	195-0	
Five-Franc Pieces	"	200-0	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

University Examination Results.
Musical Entertainment, St. Peter's Boys' School, 9 p.m.
Cooke's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club 5-45 p.m.
Vallance's Variety Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Professor Howard's Lectures on the "Art of Reckoning," Tent, Bori Bunder, 4-30 and 8 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Abdul Cadur, Europa, and the transport Victoria entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Sabarmati yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Pachumba entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Gisela yesterday; the steamer Dumra left it yesterday.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for practice to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.—Owners and trainers are reminded that entries for the above races close to-day, at 1 p.m.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Daily average attendance 269, admissions 2,655, prevailing diseases, fevers and diarrhœa.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF A MOGUL LADY.—The remains of a Mogul lady, named Nabab Afzul, aged eighty years, were brought down to Bombay from Lucknow in an embalmed air-tight coffin on Sunday and conveyed to the Mogul cemetery, where the body will be kept until its removal to Kerbella for interment.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE DIGNITARIES.—Mr. Syid Mahomed Hoosein, the Dewan to the Begaum of Bhopal, arrived here on Sunday morning, with twenty-four followers, and has been staying in the bungalow of Ismail Habeeb, at Love Lane.—Sultan Aziz bin Sultan Abbas, of Zanzibar, accompanied by sixteen followers, arrived in Bombay on Friday, and has taken up his residence at Worlee.

BURGLARY AT FALKLAND ROAD.—Brijlall Meadilall, a hawker, residing at Falkland Road, has reported to the police, that on Saturday night, his room was broken into by wrenching the staple off the door, a wooden box containing one currency note for Rs. 10, cash for Rs. 12-8-0, some silver buttons, and a number of wearing apparel, collectively valued at Rs. 31-4-0, was carried into the compound behind the house, where it was broken open, and the contents extracted.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	Duke Albert — Schneider.
Aria	The Crown Diamonds — Auber.
Valse	Toujours Fidele — Waldteufel.
Selection	Scotch Medley — Cavallini.
Cavatina	La Regina di Golconda — Donizetti.
Mazurka	A Phantom — Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST BY A SERVANT.—Sir Michael R. Quadros, a retired merchant, residing at Mazagon, reported to the police, on Saturday, that on the evening of the 27th ultimo he, in the presence of his daughter, handed their cook, named Antone, one rupee and eight annas for the purchase of the daily bazaar provisions. Besides this money Antone had a balance of twelve annas with him of the previous day's account. On the following morning Antone left complainant's house for the market with the money, and has not returned.

COOKE'S CIRCUS.—Last night's performance attracted a large crowd of spectators. There was a change in the programme, consisting of sixteen interesting and new items, which were gone through in a wonderful manner. The acrobatic execution on the double trapeze by Willie and on the double bar by Esther was marvellous. The steeple-chase was one of the attractive items, and the spectators enjoyed it thoroughly. The youthful artistes did their parts in a very creditable manner, eliciting frequent bursts of applause. The company which has achieved such a great popularity in so short a time here will give their farewell performance on Saturday night.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Lall Khan Nathe Khan, a Mahomedan lad, aged about fourteen years, was charged at the instance of Inspector Holdway before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a cotton purse, containing eleven silver coins, two silver bangles, one ear ring, and a silver pin, collectively valued at Rs. 17, from the pocket of Syid Mir Hamza, Syid Arrush, a native of Persia, residing at Bellasis Road. It appears that complainant, who styled himself a dealer in elephants, arrived here about two days ago, and put up at a stable at Bellasis Road. About Sunday noon the elephant-dealer went to a Marwari's shop, at Bhendy Bazaar Road, and asked a loan of Rs. 3 on the pledge of some silver ornaments. The marwaree having consented complainant looked for the purse, which he had in the pocket of his coat and finding it missing turned round and saw accused followed by another boy, running in the direction of Erskine Road. Complainant chased them, and having seized the other boy handed him over to a policeman doing duty there. About an hour afterwards the accused on being pointed out by the other boy to the police was arrested, and on his person being searched the property was found concealed in his clothes near his waist. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and prayed for mercy. He was sentenced to receive eight stripes with a light rattan.

A CHRISTMAS APPEAL.—The following appeal has been issued in behalf of St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital, which was established in Bombay in the year 1871:—It has been the practice for many years past to give new clothes and other necessary requisites at Christmas to the inmates of the above institution. The undersigned will, therefore, be glad to receive any subscriptions that may be contributed to carry out this object. It may here be mentioned, that this institution has been established, as its title implies, with the view of preserving innocent lives which are in danger of being sacrificed by unhappy parents, and the little ones thus rescued receive all the care and attention their sad condition demands. That the institution meets a great want in this Presidency may be judged from the interest the public evince in it. As reported in the *Bombay Gazette*, on 29th March, 1893, her Excellency Lady Harris, C.I., visited the Home, and distributed a large quantity of dolls, toys, and sweetmeats, and expressed her gratification that so much was being done for the rescue and up-bringing of the innocent and helpless babes under the kind care of the good Daughters of the Cross, who are in charge of the Home. Another distinguished visitor was Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, who called at the institution on 21st November, 1893, and contributed Rs. 51 towards a Christmas treat, and Rs. 150 towards the maintenance of the inmates.—J. B. Schroeter, S. J., Secretary and Treasurer.

EXORCISING THE DEVIL.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Govind Itoo was charged at the instance of Inspector Wilson with abetting Dagroo Bhagu and Pandu Govind in the commission of theft of currency notes and cash, of the value of Rs. 299, belonging to Bhiwa Luximon. It was alleged that accused had accompanied two persons, who are now criminals in her Majesty's jail, to Kennedy Sea-Face, where complainant was induced to go with Rs. 299 to perform a certain ceremony, as the accused had made him believe that such ceremony would drive out the devil that had taken possession of his son, and made him sick. While the ceremony was being performed one of the men attired in Bobby's garb turned up on the scene, and threatened to take them all to the chowkee. At this stage the other man ran away with the money, of which accused was given some part also. The accused, in defence, said that Dagroo had asked him to go with him at the Sea Face as a sacrificial ceremony was to take place there. He went with him in company of two others. Pandu wore policeman's clothes. After the ceremony was over Dagroo took the money from complainant's hand and went away, followed by Pandu and others. Accused went home by another way. The next morning on his way to work he met Dagroo who gave him five rupees, and said the money was paid him for his attendance at the sacrificial ceremony the previous night. In disposing of the case, his Worship said that this case was decided last August, but accused had then absconded to his native country, and was brought down only this morning. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

SALE OF WORK IN AID OF ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By the kind permission of Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Arnott a sale of work will be held at St. George's Hospital, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 6th, 7th, and 8th December, from 4 to 7 p. m. each day, in aid of the funds of the All Saints community, and its work in Bombay. The articles for sale, all marked at very low prices, comprise children's clothing, fancy work and Christmas presents. An appeal on behalf of the good Sisters of the All Saints community always meets with the response which it deserves, but just now there are special reasons for making an extra effort to procure funds for this purpose, one of which is that the Sisters who are working in Bombay may shortly be deprived of the pecuniary assistance from the home community on which they have hitherto largely relied. It is felt by the community that the fund necessary for carrying on the local work in Bombay ought mainly to be supplied locally, supplemented, perhaps, by some smaller contribution from the general funds of the Society. In these circumstances, rather than see the splendid work of the Sisters cramped, or even in part suspended, no doubt, the public will come forward with very generous support, and make the advertised sale of work a grand success. A mere enumeration of the different branches of their work in Bombay would give but an inadequate idea of what the Sisters are doing in the midst of us, in the way of education in our high schools, and nursing in the hospitals. Such work as theirs creates an atmosphere which, though impalpable is none the less real and bracing, withal it is done so quietly and unostentatiously that only a limited number of those who are intimately connected with the various institutions under their management know anything at all about it. Should the Sisters, however, be obliged to relinquish any part of their work, the inevitable loss involved would very soon become apparent.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

A SUIT AGAINST PRINCE SAMATSINGJI.

DALSOOKHEAM HARGOWAN VS. KUMAR SAMATSINGJI SOORSINGJI.

THIS was an appeal from a decree passed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling in favour of the plaintiff on the 7th July 1893. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, appeared for the appellant and defendant, Samatsingji; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Macpherson, and Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiff and respondent.

The plaintiff sued the defendant in the court below to recover Rs. 20,502 for breach of contract of service by the defendant and for costs; and Mr. Justice Starling passed a decree in plaintiff's favour for Rs. 15,000, for damages and the costs of the suit. It appeared that, on the 9th April 1886, the parties mutually agreed that the plaintiff should serve the defendant as his 'karbhari' or manager; and the defendant agreed to employ the plaintiff as such for a term of ten years at a salary of Rs. 201 per month. The same day the plaintiff entered the defendant's service; but on the 3rd November 1887, the defendant wrongfully discharged the plaintiff and refused to permit him to serve as aforesaid or to pay him for his services. The defendant, on the other hand, while admitting the execution of the agreement, denied that such agreement was binding or valid in law. Without prejudice to that defence, the defendant said that, in the month of November 1887, the plaintiff voluntarily resigned and left the defendant's service, thus putting an end to the agreement. The defendant accepted the plaintiff's resignation, informing him of its acceptance. The plaintiff had not as a matter of fact rendered any services whatever to the defendant since the 3rd November 1887, and the latter denied that he was liable to the plaintiff in respect of any salary since that date. All monies due in respect of salary up to that date had been paid off, and nothing more is due from the defendant. The defendant further said that the plaintiff owed to the defendant large sums of money which were paid to him for the purposes of the defendant, but for which the plaintiff had not accounted. The defendant reserved to himself the right of filing a separate suit for these monies; and submitted that the suit against him should be dismissed with costs. After hearing the evidence, Mr. Justice Starling passed a decree against the defendant as above stated.

From that decree the defendant appealed on the ground that the judge below erred in holding that the plaintiff did not voluntarily resign the defendant's service in the month of November 1887. It was urged that the judge erred in holding that the letter of resignation tendered by the plaintiff was tendered at Rajcote in March 1887, and ought to have held that it was tendered to and accepted by the defendant in Bombay in November 1887. It was submitted that the judge did not properly weigh the evidence in the case and attached undue weight to the evidence of the plaintiff's witnesses examined on interrogatories on commission; and that in any event, the damages awarded were excessive and should be greatly reduced.

The hearing of the arguments and the reading of evidence taken in the court below were proceeded with during the day.

THE BROACH "SAMACHAR" LIBEL CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It appears from a letter published over the accused, in your issue of the 20th inst., and in which he says that the words "solemnly," "I beg," and "graciously pleased" do not appear in the original "letter of regret" (why call it a "letter of regret," when the magistrate puts the heading "Mafipatra"—letter of apology—I do not understand.) He further objects to the word "avichari," (the word used by the magistrate in the "Mafipatra" is "vagar vicharyun," and not "avichari" as quoted by the vakil) being translated as "reckless and stupid" and himself translates the word "avichari" (original "vagar vicharyun") as "thoughtless" (is not "reckless-stupid," and "thoughtless," one and the same thing in the mind of an ordinary translator who does not stoop to split hairs as the vakil does). In reply may I ask Mr. Rustom why and for what reason he has so persistently misconstrued the word "mafi"—apology—as used by the magistrate in the "Mafipatra"—letter of apology—into plain "letter of regret." There is a world of difference between the words "letter of regret" and "letter of apology" as Mr. Rustom himself must know. I think Mr. Rustom has not forgotton in the course of one short week that the magistrate has headed the "Mafipatranameh" with the word "mafipatra"—letter of apology—and not letter of regret as the vakil tries to make the public believe. He seems to have such a horror for the word "mafi"—apology—and "mafipatra"—letter of apology—that wherever the word "mafi" occurs in the "mafipatra" tendered to me by the accused, he cuts it short by the convenient and friendly "&c." in its stead.

Again as Mr. Rustom, vakil, seems to object to the words "solemnly," "I beg," and "graciously pleased," I send you that Gujerati para. in original as written by the magistrate in the "mafipatra"—letter of apology—so that you may judge for yourself how far your report was "substantially" correct in translation in every sense of the word, and that nothing was knowingly mistranslated or overdone. I enclose copy of the paper "Broach Samachar" for your personal satisfaction as to the veracity of my statement with regard to it. I don't understand what harm Mr. Rustom Paymaster Vakil saw in the parenthetical sentence—("the magistrate admitted the complaint and issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused.") I openly ask the vakil did not the magistrate admit the complaint and issue a warrant for the arrest of the accused? I don't know why a lawyer—above all—should have so much honor for calling a spade a spade. I herewith beg to enclose for your inspection and satisfaction a true copy of the original Gujerati "Mafipatra"—letter of apology—under the seal and signature of the magistrate (R. B. Chunilal Venilal), with the distinct and significant word "Mafipatra," written on the top of the public paper, which will convince you, Sir, as to the soundness of the translation in its general sense—so fully and faithfully given in your report of the case.—Yours, &c.,

NUSSERWANJEE SHERIARJEE GINVALLA,
(Complainant in the B. Samachar Libel case.)
Broach Nov. 27.

THE Straits mail brings news of the wreck of Messageries Fluviale steamer *Menam*. It appears that the *Menam*, a few hours after leaving Saigon, struck at full speed on the Krusoie Rock, about 11-5 on the night of the 29th October. The vessel at once began to sink by the head, and the Chinese and lascars on board attempted to loot the cabins and get away in the ship's boats, a design which was frustrated by Captain Tournier threatening to shoot any one who left the ship without orders. Ultimately passengers and crew, numbering 68, were safely landed on the Krusoie islet, a barren rock of about a mile in extent, and without water. They had, however, plenty of provisions, but no shelter from the weather, and small chance of attracting passing steamers. After remaining on the island for fifty hours, however, the castaways were rescued by the gunboat Aspic.

IT is reported, says an Odessa correspondent, that M. Galkin Vrasskoi, Inspector-General of Russian Prisons, who is now on his return journey from Saghalien, has been so unfavourably impressed with the terrible state of things on the far-eastern penal island, that he will immediately lay before the State Council a project of general reform for the amelioration of the conditions under which the male and female prisoners now exist. During the current year 2,000 convicts of both sexes have been transported from European Russia to Saglalien, besides a number of women and children who have voluntarily followed their husbands and fathers into penal banishment. It is not a little astonishing that the Government permits young and innocent children to be brought up under such horrible surroundings.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENT AT ALIBAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Several landholders of the Alibag Taluka having forwarded their petitions in Marathi to the Government of Bombay against abnormal revenue enhancements on their holdings, and the Oriental Translator having reported on them, the following Government resolution has been lately issued:—The petitions should be forwarded to the Collector of Kolaba for disposal in the manner laid down in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 646, dated 25th January, 1894. Any petitioner, who is desirous of having enquiry made into the correctness of the classification of his land or the calculation of his assessment may be allowed to have it done on his depositing a sum sufficient to cover the cost; failing that the assessment must be paid, subject to the operation of the general orders as to temporary remissions in the case of enhancements if over 25 per cent. . . . . ." Believing the resolution to be a precursor of an intended thorough investigation in the revision settlement of the taluka, the agriculturists met in front of the temple of Shri Ramji, at Alibag, on the 25th inst., to consider the steps that should be taken to see how far effect could be given to the spirit of the resolution. More than five hundred persons of all classes were present. But as all the villages were not represented owing to various causes, one of which was that there was no sufficient time after the appearance of the resolution to announce the meeting, and another an outbreak of cholera in the neighbourhood of Alibag, it was unanimously resolved to adjourn the meeting for a fortnight, when on the appointed day the different villages would send their representatives to Alibag, and the conclusions arrived at by that representative meeting after due deliberations would be acted upon. Most of the cultivators who were present, expressed a keen desire to know the whole of the contents of the resolution which was accordingly literally translated for them into Marathi. Any one who is present at such a meeting cannot fail to clearly perceive the anxiety of the poor ryots to be relieved from the unbearable burden of taxation. The inquiry which the resolution directs the officers concerned to make would have been all the more hailed with joy had it not been conditional. The poor cultivators have already borne large expenses entailed by the revision survey, and I dare say many of them will not now deposit the large sums asked of them, especially when the inquiry is not to be conducted by independent authorities. A commission composed of revenue officers and non-official members to hear both sides of the question—the complaints of the ryots on the one hand, and the justification of the work of the Survey Department on the other—and to decide it on its merit, would just have been the thing calculated to please all. It may be hoped Government will yet be induced to undertake such an inquiry in their own interest as well as in the interest of the poor agriculturists. It is unfortunate that the Government report on the operations of the revision settlement of the taluka has not yet seen the light of publication, although it is rumoured the Mamledar is going to recover the enhanced assessment from next January. We have not seen even Government Resolution No. 646, referred to in the last resolution.—Yours, &c.,

Kandewadi, Nov. 30. R. L. GHARAT.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 4.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

796, 1-90—Nanu and H—Kumar Shri Samatji vs Dalsookhram Hurgowan—Bhaishunker and K.
800, 97-92—Nanu and H—Kalkhushry Ardesir Modi vs Manockji Edulji Allbless, &c.—Nanu and H.
807, 389-92—Bhaishunker and K—The New Great Eastern Spg and Wg Co, Ld vs Purshotum Govindji and another—Brown and M.
810, 44-93—Bhaishunker and K—Tulsidas Lulloobhai Modi vs Columbai—Haines and F.
811, 692-91—Tyabji D P and C—Munchoobhai Navalchand vs John Henry Told and another—Brown and M.
812, 614-92—Crawford B and Co—Harry Arbuthnot Acworth vs Shavakshaw Dhunjibhoy—Tyabji D and Co.
813, 403—M. L. Shroff—Dadabhoy Rustomjee Gazdhur vs J Middleton—Framji and M.
814, 105-92—Edgelow and Co—Nensey Kanji and another vs Assur Veerji and others—Thokurdas D and G.
815, 309-90—K D Shroff (for pauper)—Dawood Durvish Ghanchee vs Vullubhdas Purshotumdas—Little S and B.
816, 570-91—Brown and M—Dewidas Harivullubhdass vs Narrondas Callandas and others—Craigie L and O, Crawford B and Co, Dikshit and H, and Edgelow and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

578-93—Wadia and G—Boodra Moola and another vs Hariba Nowrojee Arsiwala and another.
578-93—Wadia and G—Boodra Moola and another vs Hariba Nowrojee Arsiwala and another—Payne G and S and In person. [mam Mahomed.
185-94—Brown and M—Jethabhoy Damji and other vs Kur-
421-94—Thakerdas D and Co—Motichund Tarachund and others vs Abdul Kurim Abdul Kagum.
512-94—In person Khooba Kulla and others vs Govind Ramji Golay.
531-94—Dikshit and H—Busdev Mooltanchand vs Merwanji Nowrojee Arsiwala and another.
559-94—Crawford B and Co—Vunmalidas Hurgovandas vs Tribhowandas Hurruchchund—In person.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

40-94—Mirza H Khan—Angella M and Williamson vs Andrew Williamson.
154-94—Bicknell M and M—Jamsetjee Framjee Kathok vs Bhicajee and others—Nanu and H.

For hearing on exceptions to the Commissioners Report.

489-89—Little S N and B—Haridas Purshotum and others vs Krishnarow Wasudeo and others—Wadia and G.
484-89—M N Saklatwalla—Merwanjee Framjee Postwalla vs Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash—Payne G and S.
109-82—Edgelow and G—Gangji Hunsraj and others vs Gunpatram Hemji—Bhaishunker and K.

Postponed Long Causes.

45-94—Little S N and B—Anandrao Vinayek vs Tricumdas Muljee and others—Khunderao M and Bhaishunker and K.
18-94—Jehangir D—Dadabhoy Rustomjee Pundole vs Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Kerrawalla—Bicknell M and M.
89-94—In person—Kooshalbai vs Ramparatab Goolabroy—In person.
622-93—Mathubhoy and J—Patel Harkisondass Purshotumdass and others vs Patel Magonlal Chotalal and others—Mansukial D and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)
For Judgment.

243-91—Tyabji D and Co—Titibai vs Bai Paskabai—J C Cama.

For Consent Decree.

553-92—Tyabji D and Co—Bai Khatizabai and others vs Abdul Kadur Hebubhoy and others—Nanu and H.
551-92—Tyabji D and Co—Bai Khatizabai and others vs Shaikadum Essoofbhoy—Nanu and H.
593-93—Brown and M—Ludgero Maria Gomes vs Jamboo de Souza and others—Chalk W and S.
198-94—Little S N and B—HajeebhoyiLalji and others vs Abdul Hussein Ebrahimji and another—Ardesher H and D
212-94—Crawford B and Co—Sayed Mahomed Makhi Edrousi vs Kader Beg and others—Framji and M and Bicknell M and M.
354-94—In person (a pauper)—Oomabai vs Marwadi Seila Joogtha and another—Payne G and S.

Defended New Long Causes.

536-91—Crawford B and Co—H H Sultan Nawaz Jung vs Rustomji Nanabhoy Byramji Jijibhoy—Craigie L and O.
537-91—Ardeshir H and D—Gordhan Gopal vs Bai Shamcooverbai and others—Janardhan and A.
551-94—In person (a pauper)—Goolabdass Narondas vs Bhugwandas Thakoredas—In person.

Postponed Long Causes.

272-94—In person (a pauper)—Daya and others—Mathubhoy and J.
370-92—Brown and M—Jethi vs Piladhur Hurridas and another—Little S N and B.
310-94—Bhaishunkor and K—Damodher Haribhai and others vs Dewoom Kaya and others—Payne, G and S and Mathubhoy and G.
176-94—Wadia and G—Dorabji Jivanji Cooper vs Dinsha Do rabji Mistry and another—Edgelow and G and Janardhan and A.
312-94—Bhaishunker and K—Haji Ahmed Abdulla and another vs Kanji Lilladhur and others.
74-94—Jehangir D—Goolbai vs Cooverbai and others—In person.
341-94—Framji and M—Edulji Dinshaw vs Merwanji Sorabji and others—Craigie L and O.
318-94—Little S N and B—Nemidas Hurchund vs Dewchund Lalji—Mathubhai and J.
332-94—Little S N and B—Nemidas Hurchund vs Dayabhoy Kalidas—Edgelow and G.

AN international competition for the timing of pocket chronometers will be held in Geneva in 1896, under the patronage of the Industrial and Commercial Department of the Society of Arts of Geneva. A sum of five thousand francs will be awarded in prizes to successful competitors. The first competition of the kind was held in Geneva in 1876. The art of timing pocket chronometers has much improved, since official chronometric services are now to be found in the observatories of many countries. The trial of 1896 will last from May 15th to June 29th, at the Geneva Observatory. Each competitor must send a minumun of three chronometers, but may send a maximum of fifteen. He may obtain only one prize, graded on the mean performance of his three best chronometers. M. Dupuis, Athenee, Geneva, Switzerlaud, undertakes to send particulars to applicants.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 3.

THE only item of telegraphic commercial news not included in our report under Saturday evening's date (an addition to the usual weekly figures for the Visible Supply of Cotton, and the Stock in London) is the Cotton in sight in New York on Friday, which was 4,940,000 bales, compared with 4,430,000 bales visible at the close of the previous week.

We now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement relating to the movement in Cotton.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	359,000	293,000	249,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	107,000	131,000	138,000
" " Continent	142,000	56,000	90,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,677,000	2,951,000	2,270,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,051,000	984,000	1,094,000
" " to Continent do.	1,192,000	343,000	671,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,150,000	1,111,000	1,124,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 30th ultimo, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	3,950,030	3,874,660	3,941,930
" " Surats	143,000	160,170	170,730

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	859,000	1,005,630	1,275,310
" London	8,000	7,000	7,000
American Afloat	360,000	310,000	395,000
East Indian "	10,000	10,000	6,000
Total	1,228,000	1,332,630	1,653,310
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 5-32d.	4 7-16d.	5¼d.
" Good Dhollera	2 9-32d.	3 15-16d.	4¼d.
Difference	17-32d.	¼d.	¼d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	247,201
" " Branches	Inc.	"	15,489
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	2,662,454
Government Securities	Inc.	"	361,850
Other Authorized "	Inc.	"	85,400
Loans	Dec.	"	217,856
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	415,811
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	80,173
Cash	Dec.	"	3,534,796

The Money market remained very easy during the period covered by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank opened to-day; and there have been no signs of an improved demand for accommodation in the open market; while in one direction whence a better enquiry might be looked for, it has been retarded by the late harvesting of the Cotton crop due to unseasonable weather when the earliest growths to come to market were maturing. As might be expected from the sate of our markets generally, there was no greater increase than in the previous week in Bills discounted last week, while Loans again showed a small diminution; but withdrawals from Private Deposits, to the large extent of some 26¼ lakhs; a net decrease in Public Deposits; and an addition to the Government Securities held by the Bank; together caused a diminution in the Cash Balance of over 35¼ lakhs, at 426 lakhs.

COTTON has resumed a tone of firmness to-day, and prices have advanced Rs. 2 per candy, all round. Business, however, has been upon only a moderate scale, and has been almost confined to local spinners, who have bought 1,400 bales in all, consisting of 300 ready new Dhulia at Rs. 153-5; 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 155-6; 150 Karanjia Ginned, at Rs. 171½-72; and 100 each of Khangaum Ginned, at Rs. 171; and Bengal, at Rs. 144; and, in old stuff, 300 Bhagulkote, at Rs. 151-52; 1[illegible] Wadwan, at Rs. 158; and 100 Damargaum, at Rs. 164½; while exporters bought only 50 ready new Chandur, at Rs. 168; and contracted for 200 new "Good" Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 177 per candy.

This morning's telegrams from the districts, report a continuance of bright, seasonable weather, with no sign of further rain, over the whole of the Cotton area; but though picking was general in the Bengal circle, and at Khanganm, Dhulia, and Julgaum, in the Oomrawattee circle, the Cotton marts. At Barsee, in the latter circle, picking had only partially begun; but arrivals were expected early, and they will show black leaf. The crop in this district is estimated to be 75 per cent.; and at Oomrawattee only 62 per cent. Advices from the Broach, Dhollera, and Dharwar circles are all of a satisfactory tenor.

WHEAT remains a very quiet market, with export business upon the usual small scale, and prices unchanged as follows :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 3	15	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 3	13	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 3	14	0 "
Red Delhi	" 3	6	0 "
Hard Yellow	" 3	12	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	" 3	7	0 "
Hard Red	" 3	6	0 "

SEEDS have been taken by shippers to a moderate extent, in a steady market. Prices are unchanged with the exception of those for *Gingelly* which have declined 4 annas per candy, our quotations this evening being as follows :—

Linseed	Rs. 7-14-0	to Rs. 8- 0-0	per cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-7-0	to " 6- 9-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6- 3-0	to " 6- 5-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 5-12-0	to " 6- 0-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 42-4-0		per cdy
Do. Mixed	" 40-4-0		"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,015 bales.
Wheat	8,848 cwts.
Linseed	4,811 "
Rapeseed	6,717 "
Gingelly	14,941 "
Groundnuts	1,946 "
Castorseed	2,828 "
Rice	8,819 "

FREIGHTS are steady, but with little doing; and we have nothing fresh to report this evening.

EXCHANGE opened with a weak feeling at 1s. 1 3-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for near delivery, and 1s. 1 1-8d. forward for February-March, at which a fair amount was reported, Bazarr dealers having evidently made up their minds to buy; and as no export Bills were again offering, rates receded gradually to 1s. 1-32d. Telegraphic and Demand, ready, and 1s. 1 1-16d forward, at which, however, the enquiry apparently slacked off. In three months' sight Credits the opening rate was 1s. 1 3-16d. December delivery, and 1s. 1 7-32d. later; but this rate also fell 1-32d. Calcutta rates were reported at 1s. 1 3-32d. also at opening, and they receded 1-32d., closing, however, 1-32d. higher than our local rates, which closed slightly steadier as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 1 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 1 1-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 1 1-16d.	"
Credits 3	"	1s. 1 5-32d.	"
Francs 3	"	1'38¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 11-16 for 3½ per Cents for cash, and 103 7-16 for the next settlement, and thereafter rates advanced to 103 13-16 for Money, and 103 1-8 for Account, with buyers at the close in the latter position.

SHARES have again shown some activity in the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip; and we note this evening an advance of Rs. 30 in China; of Rs. 20 in Coorla and Maneckji Petit; of Rs. 15 in Luckmidas, of Rs. 10 each in New Great Eastern, Queen, and Swadeshi; and of Rs. 5 in Jivraz Balloo; while Connaught, and David, have declined Rs. 5 each. Bombay Flour Mill shares are Rs. 5 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 15, say to Rs. 1,315 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Coast Maranham, interrupted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.
Messages for Seoul, Chemulpo and Genzan can now be accepted via Fusan but at senders risk.
Line Perim Hodeida, interrupted.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GREEN.—November 25, at Kurseong, the wife of W M Green, Forest Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CONNOLLY-MULLINS.—November 27, at St Joseph's Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Very Rev Father Victor, O C, Joseph Alexander Connolly, son of the late Thomas Norman Connolly, of Ceylon, to Lilian Catharine, youngest surviving daughter of Enoch Fisher Mullins, only surviving maternal grandson of the late Branch Pilot Sheppard and sole surviving great-grandnephew of the late Lady Compton.

DU HANCOURT—STUART.—November 23, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Rev Father Victor, Dr du Hancourt, C D M E, Paris, to B A E Stuart, daughter of H G Stuart, E I Railway.

DEATHS.

CHARDE.—In loving memory of the late Joseph Forrest Charde, who died at Multan on the 30th November 1893, of pneumonia.

COOKE.—November 6, at Colombo, Ceylon, Robins T Cooke, of Eraligool Tea Estate, South Sylhet, aged 42 years, 4 months, and 10 days.

HOOD.—November 23, at Dehra Dun, N-W-P, Constance Hood, the faithful friend and servant of Captain and Mrs O B Judge.

MAXWELL.—November 25, at Meerut, Dorothy May, the beloved little daughter of Captain and Mrs Maxwell, Royal West Kent Regiment, aged 1 year and 4 months.

WATSON.—November 24, at the General Hospital, Madras, Bertram Charles Watson, youngest son of William Watson, Esq. J P, Aughavilla Lodge, Warrenpoint, County Down, of pneumonia.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1894.

WE have to notice a very curious use of statistics made by the *Mahratta* newspaper. It appears that the Madras High Court has been examining the results of cases of disagreement between judge and jury, and has found that out of nineteen cases the verdict of the jury was upheld in seven, that it was interfered with in eight, while in the remaining four cases a new trial was ordered. From this it is said that the High Court concludes that in 63 per cent. of the cases the verdict of the jury was set aside. And this conclusion we should have thought was sufficiently obvious, as the ordering of a new trial necessarily implies the setting aside of the verdict previously given. The *Mahratta* however takes exception to this, and argues that the "middle ground," namely, the cases in which a new trial was ordered, should be excluded, and the comparison made only between the eight cases in which the verdict was upheld and the seven cases in which the High Court arrived at a different verdict; and it then draws this remarkable conclusion that "the advantage left to the credit of the jury is slightly over that left to the judge." There is a double error here. In the first place the conclusion is based on the assumption that the new trials might have been ordered on the ground of some mistake on the part of the judge as well as on the ground of perverseness on the part of the jury. But this is to misapprehend the data of the question, for the High Court certainly would not, for the purpose of the examination it was making, have included cases in which the new trial was ordered on the ground of error on the part of the Judge. And, secondly, the writer's inference that the eight cases in which the High Court refused to interfere were all correct verdicts according to the evidence is utterly unwarranted. All that the High Court's order means is that the verdict is not so palpably perverse as to call for interference—interference in such cases being [illegible] with the greatest reluctance, and only where no possible excuse can be found for letting the jury's verdict stand. But the strangest part of the *Mahratta's* argument is still to be described. For after objecting to the High Court's inclusion of the "middle ground" as among the cases in which the juries were held to be wrong, the writer proceeds himself to include it with the cases in which the juries are assumed by him to have been right, and observes as follows. "The remark of the High Court that the system has no advantage, but by careful administration it can be prevented from occasioning any serious miscarriage of justice, is not at least true of fully 60 or 70 per cent. of cases—cases in which the verdicts of the jury were upheld and those in which new trials were ordered. For here in opposition to the leanings of the judges, the juries gave independent verdicts and the miscarriage of justice was prevented by them." Here it will be seen that a per centage which is in fact not quite 58 is coolly described as "fully 60 or 70"; but this is not so astonishing as the conclusion that in all the cases in which the verdicts were not palpably perverse, as well as in those that had to be set aside and a new trial ordered, a miscarriage of justice was prevented by the jury. It must be understood that in pointing out the absurdities to which the Mahratta has committed itself we are not for a moment raising the question of the suitability of trial by jury to India.

Indeed we regret to see that the *Mahratta* has recently shown considerable loss both of power and tone. Witness for example the following two passages, the idle extravagance of which merits no serious refutation: "All pious Christians while pondering over the decision in this case will, we are sure, exclaim in one voice that in this year of grace the British rule in India is worse than the Reign of Terror during the Revolution, the only distinction between the two events is that in the one case they at once cut off the heads of obnoxious persons and so ended the sufferings of their victims; in the other the new policy inaugurated kills by inches. Hope, charity, mercy, and love have certainly fled the land. The spell which bound people to the followers of Christ is fast losing its sway owing to the unchristian doctrines of morality or rather of policy which have of late shown a strong tendency to govern the judicial decisions of criminal courts in India. This tendency will soon completely exclude—as it has already partly done—the influence of equity, fairness, and good conscience from the sphere of criminal trials." But if the *Mahratta* has been losing ground, we are glad at the same time to notice some improvement in the *Kaisar-i-Hind*. For that paper seems at least to be honestly ashamed of the support it recently gave to a silly article by one Madame Julieite Adam. Of course this is not expressed with honourable contrition. That would be too much to expect just yet, so that we are not surprised that the paper in question should fill the air with abuse when it is corrected. That counts for very little. But the real improvement is seen in this, that the paper tries to explain away the support it gave to the article in question. The writer urges that his object in reproducing the article was only to show how the situation struck a foreigner, that this was expressly stated at the time, that he offered no comment of his own, but expressly left his readers to draw their own conclusions. This, it may be said, is a very flimsy explanation in presence of the fact that the editor introduced his author as an "accomplished lady possessing excellent information," and commended her as "writing well"; but still we welcome it as showing at least a desire to explain and thus indicating some slight rise in tone. And again the paper is one which we should always desire to judge very gently, because it is often very difficult to know in what sense it uses English words, and probably it often in fact means much less than the words used would naturally convey to English ears. For example it is difficult to guess what the *Kaiser-i-Hind* means by the word "decry." It says of another article by a distinguished Indian journalist "we neither praise it nor decry it. We simply treat it as so much waste paper, that is all," and then it proceeds to call the same article "hollow" and "superficial," "a flimsy hash," "miserable stuff," and so on. It puzzles us to be told that this is neither praise nor decrial, when in fact, rightly considered it seems to be both at once. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* can however be very happy in its description of an adversary, for we notice in the next column that Sir William Hunter is referred to as displaying "woful want of ignorance." This is very plaintive—want of ignorance no doubt is often a trying quality in an opponent. Another instance of a newspaper saying it will not do a thing and promptly proceeding to do it is furnished by the *Subodh Prakash* which very properly says it will not enter into the merits of a certain case because the High Court is about to consider it judicially, and immediately adds that it is impossible to refrain from noticing the "egregious fallacy," of which the trying magistrate was guilty in meting out punishment to the accused. Could not the High Court be trusted to deal with an egregious fallacy? But after so many unfavourable specimens of the work of Indian newspapers it will be pleasant to conclude with one of an opposite character. We commend as much for its generous spirit as for its practical wisdom the following passage from the *Sudharak*:—"The Hindus of Poona are quite naturally jubilant over the result of the sessions trials. Will they do nothing before the effervescence subsides to meet their Mahomedan brethren and bury the memory of the recent events together? The jubilation of the one community may increase the sullenness of the other, and the opportunity is too good to be allowed to slip by without being utilized."

THE annual report of the Musketry Instruction in India has just been issued. The Adjutant-General for Musketry in it places on record the results of Musketry tests in each of the presidencies, and indeed the report is exhaustive. In the Bengal Presidency it is shown that great efforts have been made to improve the musketry efficiency of officers of British Infantry. It was felt that they were the weak link in the chain, but now they understand their duties better, and the corner has without doubt been turned. The one point that now requires close attention by every infantry regiment in the army, they are told, is the union of fire discipline and fire control with company and battalion drill and manœuvre. Drill inculcates discipline, and one of the highest forms of discipline in this our day is fire discipline. Discipline on the range too is reported to require more attention. Whenever quietly and firmly maintained, the good results are always apparent. At all individual practices, it is strongly recommended, "that the men next to fire should be called up, and made to stand at ease three or four paces behind the men who are firing at their targets. By this means the men in waiting to fire have opportunities of [illegible] the methods of carrying out the different practices, are able to watch the direction and effect of the wind, and are ready at once to fire when their turn comes." The Bombay Commanding Officers generally report their officers and non-commissioned officers as efficient. Improvement has taken place in the past year, but there is still ample room for further improvement, especially in the British infantry as to fire discipline, control, and direction. A marked advance in direction of fire is noticeable. In most regiments fire can be brought to bear quickly and quietly on a named objective wherever situated. The practical consideration of objectives with reference to range and effect, has not received the attention it deserves. The men do not yet adjust their sights as quickly and as correctly as is essential, especially at long ranges. Nevertheless Bombay holds its own. Another interesting chapter in the report deals with the Imperial Service troops. The standard of individual marksmanship attained this year is shown to have been generally fair, but "progress in collective firing and fire discipline is slow; and these points require the most earnest attention of all concerned." The responsibility of company commanders for the efficiency of their non-commissioned officers in musketry is to be insisted upon; and company and section commanders generally, are told that they must make a distinct advance in the general knowledge of their duties before any great improvement can be looked for. Owing to the nature of their services, the musketry training of the Imperial Service Infantry of the Kashmir Durbar is reported as still backward, and the regiments that have been exercised do not appear to have adhered to the rules laid down for Imperial Service Infantry. The results are also recorded of a series of experiments in the Poona district with Martin-Henry smokeless ammunition with a view to testing the relative merits, as regards results in hits of volley and independent firing; and to determine whether volley or independent firing at decisive ranges in the "attack" gives the best results. Nine experiments were carried out at various stations, in which upwards of 34,000 rounds were expended from 600 to 200 yards. The correct range at each halt was made known in order that the effect of errors in judging distance might be eliminated from the problem. In two experiments carried out by firers of generally lower classification than the others, the results were practically equal. In five of the remaining seven tests, independent fire gave markedly superior results. Grouping together the results of all the nine experiments, the hits obtained by independent fire were to the hits resulting from volleys in the ratio of 100 to 88.

A REPORT on the trade and commerce of the consular district of Bushire for the year 1893 shows that the general depression from which trade in southern Persia suffered so severely during 1892, despite confident anticipations to the contrary, was prolonged and even intensified. Yet the British Consul-General denies that the year 1893 opened under unfavourable auspices. The wheat harvest of the Persian Gulf littoral was most abundant, and the activity which was observed in certain important branches of commerce towards the end of 1892 gave reason for hope that a general revival of trade was about to be inaugurated. Before many months had elapsed, however, it became evident that this hope was not destined to be realised. Exchange pursued its downward course and with the close of the year the kran had decreased in value by 15 per cent. Early in the year, moreover, reports were received of the appearance in the districts about Shiraz of swarms of locusts, which had begun to create havoc among the crops; and in June there was added to these misfortunes an outbreak of cholera with its attendant dislocation of all commercial transactions. Under these adverse conditions, writes Colonel Wilson, it is not a matter for surprise that trade should have suffered severely. The cotton crop, which at the commencement of the year gave promise of an excellent yield, was in part destroyed by the locusts. Nor were their ravages confined to cotton only, but were extended impartially to cultivation in general. Opium which has now become one of Persia's most important exports was also injured by locusts. The wheat crops of the Persian Gulf littoral escaped the general destruction; but in Fars, the harvests gave lamentable results. The price of grain rose, and exports ceased. An embargo was laid on the export of wheat from Bushire. All the same the import trade increased in volume and might have done so even to a larger extent had the roads been in a more satisfactory condition. Still Colonel Wilson declares the commercial outlook to be far from encouraging the less so on account of the action of certain of the priesthood who have given rise to a belief among the people that the inevitable rise in prices is due only to an arbitrary enhancement imposed by British traders.

THE process of reducing the list of General Officers has, we hear from a military correspondent at home, been attended with the full amount of success which was anticipated. Three years ago instructions were given in accordance with the terms of a Royal warrant, to reduce the number of Generals from a hundred and forty to one hundred. A beginning was made with the list of Major-Generals. Since the warrant took effect one out of every two vacancies occurring among the Major-Generals has been absorbed, with the result that now the number of these officers stands at seventy instead of ninety-five. The same process is now to be applied to the Lieutenant-Generals, the number having to be reduced from thirty-five to twenty. In the case of these officers, however, the reduction is to be effected by the absorption of two out of every three vacancies.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

RUMOURED JAPANESE DEMANDS.

LONDON Dec. 3.

Telegrams received from Yokohama state that it is believed there that if the war were to be concluded now Japan would accept an indemnity of four hundred million yen and the cession of the territory now occupied by Japanese troops. If on the contrary hostilities are continued the demands made will be on a far larger scale.

It is further stated that the Japanese will refuse to grant any armistice unless China goes for peace and makes over Pekin or gives other substantial pledges for the fulfilment of the Japanese demands.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York left St. Petersburg to-day. The Czar took the opportunity of again showing the cordiality that exists between the two families, and the farewells were of the warmest nature.

Their Royal Highnesses will stay at Berlin for a few days *en route* for home.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

PRESS OPINION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 2.

The *Figaro*, in an article discussing the situation between England and Russia, heartily praises the Prince of Wales for the warm sympathy displayed by him on the occasion of the death and funeral of the late Czar.

The journal considers that the stay of his Royal Highness at St. Petersburg has largely helped to restore the cordial relations now existing between Great Britain and Russia, and urges that the present is a favourable opportunity for forming a new Triple Alliance.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

CAIRO, Dec. 3.

The French gunboat Gabes has left Port Said for Madagascar.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND AFRICA.

JEALOUSY OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

PARIS, Dec. 3.

The French journals have taken up an attitude of close watchfulness regarding the action of Mr. Cecil Rhodes and the extension of the sphere of the British South African Company.

The *Temps* regards the cession of the Zambesi Colony to Mr. Cecil Rhodes as another step towards the formation of an African Empire similar to that of India, and declares that an English Africa is no longer a mere dream of enthusiasts.

FRENCH OBSTRUCTION IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, Dec. 3.

In spite of the large surplus resulting this year from the successful control of Egyptian finances, and the urgent necessity for lessening the Land Tax, the French Commissioner persists in refusing his assent to the employment of savings effected in the Budget, towards the reduction of this tax, and also refuses to assent to the conversion of the Unified stock.

The *Journal Egyptien*, a newspaper receiving inspiration from French official sources, has begun a vehement campaign against British control in Egypt.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The Bombay mails of the 17th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE WAZIRI TROUBLES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLHABAD, Dec. 3.

The Asmar Boundary Commission leaves Peshawar next Monday, all transport and commissariat arrangements having been satisfactorily completed. The expedition, under Major Keary, consisting of 200 rifles from the Haka garrison and two guns from No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery, leaves Haka this month to punish the inhabitants of Thetta.

Lieutenant Angelo who was wounded at Wano is dead.

Persistent rumours were current at Wano on Saturday that Mullah Powindah had broken off negotiations with the friendly Maliks, but later news states that they have arrived in the camp at Wano with fresh proposals from the Mullah.

THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

The Government of India have sanctioned the creation of a Faculty of Science in the Allahabad University with power to grant degrees.

ENGAGEMENT.

The engagement is announced of Colonel A. G. A Durand, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, with Miss Bruce.

THE CONGRESS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

AMRAOTI, Dec. 3.

Yesterday a largely-attended meeting was held to elect delegates to the Madras Congress. Twenty delegates were elected.

The Berar Sarvajanik Sabha also elected nine delegates.

NASIK, Dec. 3.

A meeting was held by the Nasik Sarvajanik Sabha here yesterday, under the presidentship of Mr. Balaji Narayan Vaidya, district pleader. Twenty delegates, representing Nasik and the district, were elected for the Madras Tenth Congress.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia left here for Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, Dec. 1.

The City Line steamer City of London from Bombay arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quier. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	2 5-8

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	103 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	56½
Bar Silver	29¼

THE LAHORE DURBAR.

THE CONVOCATION.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 3.

At the University Convocation held on Saturday the Vice-Chancellor Mr. W. H. Rattigan, after the sitting was declared opened, invited the Chancellor Sir D. Fitzpatrick to give effect to the resolution of the Senate to confer the Degree of Doctor of Literature as a *honoris causa* upon the illustrious patron Lord Elgin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India. He said: "It has always been regarded as one of the most cherished privileges of a University to confer its marks of approbation upon great men who in various walks of their lives have rendered important public services, or who have by their talents attained positions of exceptional eminence. They also indicate the University's desire to be in touch not only with the advance of knowledge in all parts of the globe, but also to take an appreciative interest in the current events which go to form the future history. The Punjab University has not been unmindful of the high privilege which they have endeavoured to exercise with the greatest discrimination. It is sufficiently evident from the fact that they have not availed themselves of this privilege since 1889, and have accordingly on the roll of honorary degree holders only a few names, but those names are such as to reflect honour while they are themselves honoured. It is given to but few men, not born to the throne, to attain to the position of a supreme ruler over two hundred and eighty millions of human beings, but hitherto it is unprecedented in the annals of British administration of India for a son eventually to succeed his father in the high office of the Viceroy. One of the greatest distinction—as it is the grandest and most unique—has been gained by the present patron, and the University of the Punjab would fail to fulfil the wish of the people if they allowed the visit of a ruler who has taken so keen an interest in University education and extension to come to an end without a worthy commemoration, by bestowing the honours which are in her gift, and which as her Vice-Chancellor, I, in the name and on behalf of her Senate, call upon your Honour to confer, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate." The resolution having been read by the Vice-Chancellor, the conferring of the degrees on the successful students of the year was proceeded with, the successful students being then presented to the Viceroy.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

When the presentations were completed his Excellency addressed the Convocation as follows:—"Mr. Chancellor,—I wish to express my acknowledgement to the Senate of the Punjab University for the honour which they have conferred on me. Yesterday, I had an opportunity of saying something on the progress witnessed in the Punjab. Progress in education shows equally remarkable results. I know there are some who say there are some dangers attending the spread of education, especially higher education. I must confess that on this particular subject I entertain what I should like to call a philosophical, perhaps, sentimental objection to this theory. It appears to me that all men, whether rich or poor, have the same faculties given them by the Creator in all capacities for development, and that development of higher faculties must be carried out by education, and therefore they have never been able to accept the view that I could put my hand to anything which would deny or seem to deny to the poor man the opportunity of that development of his faculties which I think he ought to have. I should lay down as a general principle that education is good, but at the same time I admit that there are good and bad ways of carrying out the general principle. It is difficult to defend the educational process which unfits man for the only work open to him, and which he is bound to undertake in order to obtain maintenance. The difficulty is to combine the higher object, namely, development of the higher faculties of man with the lower object, which is put into his hands. What is the best means of carrying on the work in life? Some would answer this question that we ought to turn our attention to technical education. Now I have always distrusted this assertion when made too positively, and should strongly advise to ask for definition. In nine cases out of ten the definition you will receive will be of the vaguest description and a large proportion of the remaining tenth will boldly advocate as the solution to the use of the tools or of implement of handicraft as the best method of educating a man. I consider that this might be called instruction but not education. It is instruction of eye and hand, but not education of the brain, and, therefore, it is in my view to infringe the general principle which I have ventured to lay down. I admit instruction in handicrafts as most useful. I should gladly see it combined with intellectual education, but the difficulty is to carry out that combination. In my view it is absurd to treat technical education as utterly separate from higher education. The problem is how to give the best education suitable to the general wants, and that problem is not yet solved, but would venture the word with regard to the remedy which have been suggested and on which I have an opinion. It has been represented that the poverty of the candidates presenting themselves and still more the poverty of the prospects which open to them hereafter lay upon them very excessive strain in competition for degrees. I have most entire sympathy with the greater exertion which the poor man must make to obtain the same results that come more easily to the richer neighbour. But with regard to the remedy that competition should be made easier, I wish to point out that in reality this would not diminish but increase the evil. We know in India something of the evils which arise from the depreciated standard of value and cannot imagine anything more disastrous to the course of education in India than the depreciated standard of education. No doubt the immediate aim of an educationalist must vary according to circumstances, and it is quite right to carry on the work no higher than it is suitable for the time and place, but if we value the credit of our University I should not pretend to do what we do not, and our study and object should be to approach as nearly as we can the standards of the best universities of the world. If this is done the first to suffer will be those in whose favour the relaxation is made. No doubt in the solution of this great question this distinguished university will bear part. I have to thank you for admitting me to its ranks as a graduate. I venture with all my heart to wish you God-speed."

Owing to the fact that the general public, European and Native, were excluded from the Durbar, the citizens of Lahore generally regard the garden party, given by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at Shahlamar with a grand display of fireworks and illuminations, arranged by the Lahore reception committee, as the real Durbar, because there almost everybody could at any rate see H. E. the Viceroy.

There was an evening party at the Viceregal camp on Saturday after dinner; and the durbar tents were thronged with a great company of guests, European and Native. Music was provided by the Regimental bands and the pipers outside the great tent, inside was witnessed a scene of unusual splendour, the jewels of the Native Chiefs and the Sirdars being objects of admiration to all beholders.

Sunday was a quiet day, partly occupied in the preparation for the departure for Delhi by a special train at 11 p.m. The departure was private, and in the morning the guns of the Fort announced that the Viceregal visit was at an end. An hour later rain fell, and Lahore was transformed into a sea of mud.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.

PUGILISM AND POETRY: MOORE AND BYRON.

Pugilism hardly seems a subject suitable for the muse of a long-haired poet. Nor for that matter do I know a sweet singer with flowing locks who has been stirred to stanzas by any modern battles of the ring. But there have been poets of the pugilistic arena—short-haired poets. Moreover, and also likewise, it were well not to forget the charm of the circle for Tom Moore and Lord Byron. The great Irish melodist wrote a lay entitled "Sweet Maid of the Fancy," and was the author of a scarce but very interesting little volume known as "Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress." Of course, Tom Crib was not equal to such a literary effort as this, for it is a literary work It was published anonymously, but Moore's was the hand which wrote it. Then need I tell you how very fond of boxing and boxers was the great Lord Byron. It was, therefore, meet and proper that Tom Moore should be Byron's biographer. In his diary, written when Byron was 25, we read:—"Just returned from dinner with Jackson (the Emperor of Pugilism) and another of the select, at Crib's, the champion's. We had Tom Crib up after dinner;—very facetious, though somewhat prolix," and much more which it were well not to reproduce. Tom Moore himself says that it was not a little amusing to observe how perfectly familiar with the annals of the ring, and with all the most recondite phraseology of the fancy, was the sublime poet of "Childe Harold." And yet Byron never mixed his love of pugilism with his love of poetry. The great descriptive bard left that to other and less cultured pens.

"TOM CRIB'S MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS."

But before we dwell on these let me tell you something more concerning "Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress." The poem is an account of a grand pugilistic meeting held at Castle Tavern, Holborn, with Crib in the chair, to take into consideration the propriety of sending representatives of the Fancy to Congress. As Tom Moore says:—

"Brave Tom, the champion, with an air,
Almost Corinthian, took the chair;
And kept the cows in quiet tune,
By showing such a fist of mutton
As on a point of order, soon,
Would take the shine from Speaker Sutton,
And all the lads looked gay and bright,
And gin and genius flash'd about,
And whosoe'er grew unpolite,
The well-bred champion served him out."

The meeting was accommodated with the "Sunday room upstairs," and Tom Crib made his speech, urging that the pugilists of the day should send their representatives to the Congress which was about to enjoy the sport of settling Europe now that "Old Boney" had "quit the hammering trade." As Tom Crib says:—

"I see no reason why such things
Are going on among these Kings,
Who we who 're of the Fancy lay,
As dead hands at a mill as they
And quite as ready after it,
To share the spoil and grab the bit,
Should not be there, to join the chat,
To see, at least, what fun they 're at,
And help their majesties to find
New modes of punishing mankind."

Then:

". . . . cries of 'Gregson,'
Brought Bob, the Poet, on his legs soon,
My eyes how prettily Bob writes!
Talk of your Camois, Hogs, and Crabs,
And twenty more such Pidcoop fights—
Bob's worth a hundred of these dabs:
For a short turn up at a sonnet,
A round of odes, or pastoral bout,
All Lombard-street to ninepence on it,
Bobby 's the boy would clear them out?)"

Ned Turner, Joe Ward, the veteran, old Bill Richmond the black, Bill Gibbons and others are all made to air their eloquence in verse in the course of "Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress," some of which Pierce Egan suppressed in his "Sporting Anecdotes" "because of the respect which he bore to all sorts of dignitaries," his "unwillingness to meddle with the imputed weaknesses of the great," for Tom Moore does not spare the public men of the day.

BOB GREGSON, PUGILISTIC POET LAUREATE.

There is likewise another poetic effusion of a pugilistic type concerning the overthrow of Bonaparte. It is entitled "Epistle from Tom Crib to Big Ben," concerning some foul play in a late transaction, but I don't suppose that illustrious Tom was the father of it. But enough of Tom Crib's pseudo-poetic fame. You have doubtless noticed the tribute of Tom Moore to "Bob the Poet." This refers to Bob Gregson, P. P. L., who was born in July, 1778, near Preston, Lancashire, being the son of a farmer. He had some education, became Captain of the Liverpool-Wigan Packet, and married into a family of some importance. Bob's talents with his fists were made known at 18, when he administered a thrashing to Harry Maudesley for having rudely assailed Bob's girl at a country wake. All the local heroes fell in the course of time beneath his powerful arm. He went to London, and being persuaded not to enter the army, he engaged himself as a drayman to a brewery. While in this work he defeated many of his companions, until a gentleman who knew his accomplishments advised him to become a boxer. Gregson hesitated, but gratitude for favours received from this gentleman caused him to acquiesce in his friend's request. He fought two tremendous battles with Gulley, and another with Crib, but was beaten on each occasion, although he acquitted himself so superbly in each bout that he made more friends than many a man would over a hollow victory. Gregson was 6ft. 1½in. in height, and weighed 15st. 6lbs. For his many poetic effusions he was dubbed P. P. L.—or the Pugilistic Poet Laureate. He wrote on most of the fights of his time, but one sample will suffice. "British Lads and Black Millers" was the title given to his verses on the contest between Tom Crib and Molineux, the black. He says:—

"You gentlemen of fortune, attend unto my ditty,
A few lines I have penned upon this great fight;
In the centre of England the noble place is pitched on,
For the valour of this country or America's delight."

Thus the prologue; now the poetic peroration:—

"The garden of freedom is the British land we live in,
And welcomes every slave from his banished isle;
Allows them to impose on a nation good and generous,
To encumber and pollute our native soil.
But John Bull cries out aloud,
We're neither poor nor proud,
But open to all nations, let them come from where they will,
The British lads that 's here,
Quite strangers are to fear:
Here's Tom Crib with bumpers round, for he can them mill,"

These sentiments are indeed much more patriotic than poetic, but one must not be critical. Gregson was a faithful chronicler in verse of his time, but he was by no means a Moore or a Byron.

THE PUGILISTIC POETICAL PARODY.

In these olden days it was exceedingly common to write a poem in praise of the ring in the form of a parody on some popular song, with a wellknown tune. In 1827 "The Fights to Come" was published, and sung to the tune of "Sally in Our Alley." It ran thus:

"Of all the months that 's in the year.
I dearly love October,
But not because they brew such beer
That people can't keep sober;
But 'cause it is the time, we know,
For many a famous battle,
When, in a prime roped ring, they show
The thorough-bred prize cattle.
When fights, five gallant fights, are fix'd
For that month I speak of,
One comes off on Tuesday next,
Two others but a week off;
Two more fall on the twenty-third,
A day all will remember,
And Neal and Burn will fight, we've heard,
On Thirteenth of November.
Of each of these I'll sing a rhyme,
Though I'm a little bashful;
I've silent been so long a time,
My voice is grown quite coarsish:
And if you do not like my song,
I'll be no grumbling fretter,
But challenge who thinks me wrong,
To—what?—to sing a better."

Then follow six verses dealing with each of the coming contests in a rhythmic sort of way, the poet winding up with the following verse:—

"And now I've but one word to say,
Then come to my conclusion—
I hope each man intends fair play
And scorns all base collusion.
If not, I trust the public sense
Will drive him from our quarter,
And he'll be forced—for some offence—
To cross—I mean the water."

THE APPEAL OF JACK SCROGGINS.

There was once an ornament of the ring named Jack Scroggins. I believe that he met most of the best men of his time between 1803 and 1820, but at Christmas, 1827, he lay ill in Guy's Hospital, London. He heard of a picnic of the fancy given on Christmas Day at Tom Belcher's, he is said to have written the following poem on that day—

"Old pals of the Ring, who at Belcher's regale
On sirloin and turkey, plum-pudding, and ale!
For a moment attend to a tale of disaster,
Nor be death to the sermons of Scroggins, my masters.
For Jack, who in battle oft bore off the prize,
Lies disabled in langour and sickness at Guy's;
And he ventures to make, to the hearts that can feel—
This—a last—and he trusts a successful appeal.
O the days are gone by, when the hint of a match
Brought me smiling and vigorous, and prompt to the scratch—
When in eating or milling for ever delighting,
My stomach was ready for grub or for fighting.
To me was as easy a yokel to polish,
As the leg of a pony or ox to demolish;
And, sweetly washed down by the dew of the puncheon.
I could swallow a brace of game cocks for my luncheon.
But I am floored by the Fates, and they've treated me cruel—
'Old Tom' is forbidden,—I am blown up with gruel;
By the nurse and the doctor I'm left in the lurch,
And, without relief, I must drop off my perch.
Yes! washed with lushing, and withered and wan,
I must go to the land whence Bill Gibbons has gone;
Where the shades o' Tom Johnson, Jem Belcher and Slack
Shall welcome the spirit of noisy old Jack.
But as yet, worthy masters, my exit is no go,
I'm laid up for a season, like Frosty-faced Fogo;
And with gratitude fervent my bosom would so burn,
If you'd send me a plate of hot wittles from Holborn.
My eyes! how the slaver bedew'd my old jowls,
When I read in "Bell's Life" of your turkeys and fowls;
Of beef, a whole baron: of venison, a haunch,
While poor Scroggy had nothing but wind in his paunch.
In my visions I see all the prog on the table—
I see you all grubbing as hard as you're able—
I grasp a whole goose, and soar out, "This is mine all!"
But, waking, I find in my grasp—the wial!
At the dark days of Christmas they say hospitality
Is a very delightful and crop-filling quality;
But that's a mistake; and avoid, if you're wise,
Hospitality, physic, and gruel at Guy's.
But I'm sorry so long to intrude on your fun,
I add one more verse, and it's time I was done;
May all old English boxing thrive with the spring,
And all who fight crosses be hissed from the ring.
But let poor Jack Scroggins pertake of your cheer,
Who wishes the Fancy a merry new year;
And should crabbed Old Bolus think, wittles improper,
Why forward your bounty in silver or copper.

"FROSTY-FACED FOGO."

After so merry a piece of jingle as this from a man on a bed of sickness Jack Scroggins deserved to get better, as he did, to live for nine years more and die at 49. Perhaps you would like to know who was Frosty-faced Fogo. Well he succeeded Bob Gregson as the poet of the ring. His effusions were always signed "Poet Laureate of The Ring," and were published in "Bell's Life." He was by no means a poor poet. He was a shoemaker, but had a soul more susceptible than leather. From the bluish tint of his complexion, the redness of his nose, and a generally pinched expression of features, he obtained the nickname of Frosty-faced Fogo. Poor Jack Fogo! A poem of the period, called "Jack Randall's Ghost," makes reference to Fogo, The writer says:—

When all in midnight gloom was lost,
All silent in the street—
In stalk'd Jack Randall's slender ghost,
And stood at Fogo's feet.
"Wake, Laureate, wake!" exclaimed the Sprite,
"Start from they peaceful rug—
Though 'tis an awkward time of night
To sporting dismal mug.
"Oh, Laureate, warning take in time,
And let a ghost exhort,
Think of Jack Randall in his prime,
Subdued at length by sport."
"Bard of the Fancy, seize your lyre,
In solemn warning strike it!"
"I wish," growled Fogo, "you'd retire;
For blow me if I like it."

From all of which you will see that Fogo was an acknowledged poet. But fancy a poet with a name like Frosty-faced Fogo!

DEFENCE OF THE RING IN POESY.

In this long long ago an amateur published a vindication of pugilism in verse. Of the fighter he says:—

Anxious alone to show superior skill,
He fights to conquer, but disdains to kill;
At once humane and brave, his task achieves,
In friendship meets his man, in friendship leaves.
"If so, why fights he, then, at all?" you'll say—
Who, I reply, would not, when Honour leads the way.
As to the general good, from boxing blows,
Who really knows what boxing is, but knows?
Who but must own 'tis "Honour's firmest friend,
Before whose shrine the wisest well may bend?"
Such as will make the very vulgar wise?
Such as will make o'en them the rules of honour prize?
Yes, this advantage (and a thousand more,
Contracted space fordids me here explore),
From thee, O Pugilism, must ever spring—
For ever then success attend the Ring?

One "A. L. C.," in a long poem, describing a night at Mousley Hurst thus concludes:—

"Friends they commence, and friends they end—
A few hits can't their friendship rend—
Or even should a quarrel cause
The sight which gains so much applause,
A round or two decides the suit,
And there's an end of all dispute.
Whether 'tis better, face to face,
To fight, and bear the foul disgrace,
Or use cold steel, 'Heaven bless the mark,'
And stab antagonists in the dark,
'Tis not for me to think or say:
But let our neighbours have their way:
Each to his taste all will allow,
As Pat said when he kissed the cow.
God bless the King! God bless our glorious nation!
True courage has long been our preservation."

This sentiment is better expressed in "A Boxing we will go" thus:—

Italians stab their friends behind,
In darkest shades of night,
But Britons they are bold and kind,
And box their friends by light.
The sons of France their pistols use,
Pop, pop, and they have done;
But Britons with their hands will bruise,
And scorn away to run.
Throw pistols, poniards, swords aside,
And all such deadly tools,
Let Boxing be the Briton's pride,
The science of their schools.

It would not be difficult to give many other specimens of the lyrics of pugilism and of pugilists, but I think the few I have quoted will show the spirit of the old school of knuckle warriors, the kind of men they were, and the high repute in which fighters were held until blackguardism of the most villainous type killed the Ring.

THE Calcutta Turf Club *Racing Calendar* contains the following notification in the matter of the disqualification of Lady Flo at the fifth monsoon meeting:—"The Steward of the Turb Club having inquired into the circumstances under which Mr. W. O. Rees, the rider of Lady Flo, weighed in short of weight in the Michaelmas Purse, and was disqualified in consequence, are of opinion that the short weight was due to fraud, in which Mr. W. O. Rees and Mr. J. Jenkinson, a bookmaker, were concerned. Under rule 81 of the Rules of Racing Mr. W. O. Rees and Mr. J. Jenkinson are warned off the Calcutta course, and other places where the Calcutta Turf Club Rules of Racing are in force." Mr. Rees is well known as an amateur jockey and pigsticker. The *Calendar* also publishes the following:—"The license granted to D. Brazil, the steeplechase jockey, has been withdrawn."

THE MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you have admitted various letters on the "Massacre of the Innocents" to your columns, I hope you will extend the same kindness to me. Your correspondent "Anti-Humbug," who poses as the champion of the University and the saviour of the poor examiners, assumes at once—on what grounds it is difficult to imagine—that these letters have been written "chiefly by disappointed and despairing examinees and their teachers." For the matter of that "Anti-Humbug" himself may be an examinee who has done well at the examination or a teacher whose pupils have done well. So it does not stand to reason that because these correspondents have addressed you anonymously they are examinees or teachers; they may be any ordinary individuals, wishing to see the good of both the University and the candidates. Now, let us see what "Anti-Humbug" has to say in favour of irregularities complained of. He says that there is nothing wrong in setting poetical passages for translation in the Persian paper, while it is clearly laid down by the University that "there will be one paper containing prose passages for translation from and into English." Then he supports his contention on the ground of precedent, but I think it is time that these errors in the past should be put a stop to; and the best way of rousing the apathy of the University authorities to these evident errors is by bringing complaints about them before the public through the press. As to the introduction of questions in Prosody he contends that as "questions in grammar" are allowed, and that Prosody being a part of grammar, questions in the same are justifiable. But so is Prosody a part of the English grammar, still no questions in Prosody are ever asked in the English paper. Prosody, especially Persian Prosody, is a part of grammar reserved for the higher examinations. Thus it will be seen that these complaints are perfectly just, and not, as "Anti-Humbug" tries to make out, interested or one-sided.—Yours, &c.,

November 29. LOVER OF REFORM.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am much obliged to you for having given publicity to a letter of mine on the nature of the Persian paper of the last Matriculation Examination. All the evidence tendered before you has gone against the departure made, and it is strange that "Anti-Humbug" has now come forward with so feeble a defence. Please, pronounce your own judgment now. Even "Anti-Humbug" does not and cannot deny the difficult nature of the paper, and he admits that the standard has now been raised. So far good. Thanks to his logic, however, when he says that "the change of examiner shows that the standard should be raised." It is useless for me to learn this logic much more so to draw my own conclusions from that fact, when we all know that the University authorities will never support "Anti-Humbug" in this contention. Are all who draw easy and reasonable papers replaced by those who undertake to make violent changes? It is argued that the examiner has done nothing but followed precedent. I have already said in my first letter that there is no precedent except that of the last year and that again extremely trifling. Will "Anti-humbug" give the number of years during which questions on meters and figures of speech might have been asked to the Matriculation candidates? Can "Anti-Humbug" name the schools where meters and figures of speech are taught? Whether Persian is really easier language studied in our schools and colleges is a question which I cannot discuss here. It will require me to write an essay which I cannot expect you to publish. At any rate it is more useful to the natives of India and its study should rather be encouraged than discouraged by such attempts to raise its standard of a sudden. Not only that meters and figures of speech are not taught in our schools but also there is no book on Persian grammar recommended by our Educational Department which treats on Prosody. I challenge "Anti-Humbug" to say that Prosody of Persian is easier than that of any other language taught here. This is our point of complaint, and this is the point wherein the examiner has blundered, most probably unknowingly. It is Prosody of Persian that renders Persian difficult in our colleges, and yet "Anti-Humbug" expects it to be studied by the poor students in the seventh standard. A very good source indeed to make them physically strong and to fit them for executive offices. As for my opinion, I am quite sure that no school will be able to teach, except perhaps in name, meters, and figures of speech in Persian, since I find that even our colleges are not quite able to achieve it.—Yours, &c.,

A PERSIAN TEACHER.

THE FUTURE DISPOSAL OF TOWN SWEEPINGS, BOMBAY.

MR. Muncherjee C. Murzban's report on the future disposal of the town sweepings, Bombay, deals with the subject in a scientific manner, giving a brief statement of the various methods that could be adopted and the cost of each, and he has made it sufficiently clear that he has based his views and his recommendations on a careful study and comparison of their adaptability to the requirements of Bombay and of their cost. A correspondent writes to express his disapproval of the plan recommended by a professional expert, who has obviously devoted much care and thought to the subject. It is easy enough to disapprove and cavil, but we would recommend to him a more careful study of the subject. His remarks about the travelling garbage burner of Chicago can scarcely be regarded as other than a flippant expression of the opinion of an "unscientific" man on a subject on which professional opinion alone can be of value; and his making light of the various carefully contrived means of rendering innocuous the products of combustion issuing from the chimneys of the more elaborate incinerators, only shows that he does not understand quite fully the efficacy of the means adopted. If he had anything better to offer, one might be disposed to give heed to his criticism on the methods which alone Mr. Murzban had before him to select from, but as our "unscientific correspondent" has nothing to offer better adapted to render innocuous the smoke from the incinerator chimneys, he can hardly find fault with Mr. Murzban for recommending that which, in his opinion, combines the maximum of efficiency with the minimum of cost. That the method which "seeks to destroy the *kutchra* as it is produced" is the best in theory no unprejudiced man will deny, and is now a maxim accepted by the leading authorities in sanitation, and that method of disposal of garbage or *kutchra* which approaches closest in practice to this theoretical ideal is unquestionably the best, irrespective of cost. The cost may be prohibitive and may prevent its adoption in any particular locality, but this circumstance cannot detract from the excellence of the method in the abstract. Bombay is wealthy enough to be able to afford to pay for the best method of disposing of its street refuse, and, having the means, we consider it would be unworthy of itself if, tempted by a false economy, it deliberately reject a more efficient means in favour of a cheaper and less efficient one. Mr. Murzban's estimates—and they are very carefully made—make out the initial outlay on the method he recommends to be Rs. 16,40,000, including Rs. 6,40,000 as cost of land; and the annual cost of maintenance and working, inclusive of the charge for interest and sinking fund on the capital, to be Rs. 2,17,209, a sum well within the capabilities of such a town as Bombay, and not by any means an excessive price to pay for the cleanliness and improvement of the health of the town which would result.—*Indian Engineering.*

THE ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

THE members of the above club are now rehearsing a musical burlesque, to be produced on the 13th and 14th instant, at the Novelty Theatre, under the patronage of H. E. the Governor of Bombay. The burlesque introduces many dances and the latest popular airs. There will be about forty performers and a good orchestra conducted by Mrs. Mallendaine. The dancing is conducted by Miss Johnson, who has kindly given her services gratis. The booking office will be opened to-morrow.

VALLANCE'S VARIETIES.

LAST night the mirthful company well sustained the good impression made on Saturday, and kept a good house interested and amused. Miss Rachael Lowe having recovered from the indisposition which told so seriously upon her on Saturday, in a variety of ways proved herself to be one of the most talented member of the company. The musical absurdity "Crazed" went capitally, and from first to last the programme was sustained with vivacity and freshness.

WE hear from Indore that Surgeon-Major G. H. Gimlette has returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of his duties as Medical Officer of the Baghelkhand Agency and Tutor to H. H. the young Maharaja of Rewah.

THE CALCUTTA ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

THE annual St. Andrew's Dinner, which corresponds to the Lord Mayor's Banquet in London, was held on Nov. 30, evening, at the Town Hall, Calcutta, about three hundred sitting down. Mr. Allan Arthur, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, occupied the chair. After the customary loyal toasts the Chairman proposed "The Viceroy and the Land we live in." The following is the text of his speech:—

Gentlemen,—The toast which I have now the honour to propose is "The Viceroy and the Land we live in."

In considering the great subject of "The Land we live in," there seem to be two questions, omitting the Rupee question, which, at the present time stand out prominently before all others. These are the attitude of certain portions of the people of India towards the British Raj, and the attitude of certain sections of the people of England towards India. It is satisfactory to be able to say portions of the two peoples, for there can be no doubt that by far the immensely greater portion of the people of India are well disposed towards the British Government, and by far the greater portion of the people of England mean to deal honestly and justly by India.

The feeling, to which I would draw your attention has shown itself in the peculiar spirit of unrest which has been apparent in certain parts of the country, and among certain classes of the people. It it somewhat difficult to arrive at the cause of this unrest. We are told that we do not know the people of the country as we ought to know them; that there is a want of sympathy between them and us, and that the friendships which existed between the older race of Anglo-Indians and the people of the country, are little known to the present generation. We are further told that there is a great Hindu revival going on—that there is a fear that the Government mean to interfere with the Hindu religion. Anything wilder, more absurd, or more utterly improbable, it is difficult to conceive.

If the cause of this unrest is personal feeling between the two races, which I for one do not believe, it is most unfortunate that it should be so, and time alone, coupled with mutual forbearance, can cure it. If it be religious, it is necessary above all things to try to convince the Hindu population, as well as the other religions bodies of India, that the days of religious intolerance among Englishmen are past; and the Government are acting in the best interests of the people of the country, when they say to the Hindus and to the Mahomedans that intolerance on the part of the one to the other in these religious feuds which are unhappily a feature of the present day will not be permitted, and that the aggressors in these feuds, whatever their religion may be, will be punished with the utmost rigour of the law.

On the other hand, the cause of this unrest may be political. There is no doubt that the people of this country, like the people of all countries, have grievances. Not long ago a Calcutta paper instanced one measure as interfering with their habits and customs, another as interfering with their property, another as interfering with their food and drink and direct taxation as being specially obnoxious to them. Now, Gentlemen, if you, interfere with the habits and customs of a people, and if you interfere with their property, and with their food and drink, there is little left to them to be interfered with; and if the interference is sufficiently great, dissatisfaction is certain to be created. There is no doubt that much feeling has been created by several recent measures, and the natives cry out that they have too much legislation; but in considering these matters, they do not seem to weigh the advantages which they enjoy under British rule as against the disadvantages which might fall to their lot under any other rule.

When the people of the country cry out that they have too much legislation, what they probably object to is legislation, which involves direct or increased taxation. Direct taxation, no matter how light, is wholly unsuited to this country. Believe the people of direct taxation, which, it must be recollected, falls mainly on those who can make their voices heard, and avoid all legislation which involves direct taxation, and the sooner shall we see an end to unrest and dissatisfaction among the classes, whose friendship we care for. We can never expect it to cease altogether so long as human nature is what it is, and so long as there are agitators clamouring through the native Press that there is nothing but evil in the present administration of the country.

It is pleasant to think that there are some classes who have no feeling against the British Raj, I refer more particularly to the sporting and the fighting classes. It is to me one of the most healthy signs of the times that the spirit of innocent sport is developing throughout the country. At these thoroughly manly English games, cricket and football, the natives are making wonderful strides, and it is no uncommon thing to see in this city of ours a team of British soldiers entering into friendly rivalry with a team from the Sova Bazaar or other native Football Club.

Then we have the people of the country, along with whom we enter into conflict against the beasts of the field and against the enemies of the Empire. Who does not admire the "Mahout" who armed with nothing but a profound confidence in the staunchness of his elephant, and in the skill of the sportsman above him, will face without flinching that pluckiest of all foes—a charging tiger. At pig-sticking we have several Rajas and native gentlemen who do not only hold their own, but even excel our best horsemen in bringing the great grey Boar to bay. And last, but not least, we have our native soldiers, many of whom are worthy comrades for Britain's chivalrous sons.

"Theirs not to reason why,
"Theirs not to make reply,
"Theirs but to do or die."

and it is to die for England that Poorbeas and Mussulmans, Sikhs and Gurkhas march, when called upon, firmly to the front, and by their heroism and devotion to duty bring honour and glory to themselves and to the people of "The Land we live in."

We must now leave sport and war, Gentlemen, and turn to a short consideration of high politics,—the high politics of certain sections of the people of England, who, by the attitude they have adopted on many Indian questions, are admitedly making the Government of this country an increasingly difficult task. You are aware of the Commissions and Inquiries which of recent years have been forced upon India, and the pity is that impecunious India has been compelled to pay the cost of these inquiries. They have done her no good, and would never have taken place but for the weakness of a Home Government who desired to be all things to all men. There are sins against India of omission as well as of commission. I would instance the repeal of the cotton duties years ago, in later years the Factory Act, then we have the well-meant but mistaken Opium Commission, and again the refusal, at a time of great financial pressure, to re-impose the cotton duties, and more recently the inquiry, by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Mines, into the working of the Coal Industry,—an inquiry which I fear may result in an act of injustice being done to another of India's industries.

The Opium Commission was, we understand, the outcome of a philanthropic movement, and the decision to debit India with half the cost of that somewhat expensive picnic party is unworthy of the best traditions of England. The very idea would make the ghost of William Wilberforce, who was the means of inducing England to spend £20,000,000 for the abolition of slavery, turn in his grave.

But the greatest injustice of all was the refusal, whilst re-imposing import duties generally in March last, to re-impose the cotton duties,—a refusal persisted in against a perfectly unanimous cry from all classes from one side of India to the other; not the cry, as has been erroneously supposed, of the interested cotton mill-owner, this refusal led to the reversion of the Famine Insurance Fund.

With regard to this matter Sir Charles Killiott has pointed out that the purposes for which this fund was instituted have been to a great extent achieved. Mr. Henry Fowler in his speech on the Budget, explained that the Famine Insurance Fund was a surplus, and that you cannot deal with a surplus unless you have a surplus; but, as I understand it, fresh taxes have been imposed in order that this surplus might be created, and, if this is so, it seems to me a perfectly legitimate thing for the Indian tax-payer to say that these taxes should be remitted altogether, or expended on the purposes for which they were raised. It is a question whether it would not be legitimate for Government at a time of great financial pressure to divert this f

position which it seems to me impossible that the Council can ever again safely consent to accept.

If this is to be the Secretary of State's attitude on all important questions, it might well be suggested to him that he will probably best be served by forthwith commissioning the distinguished Mr. Edison to construct for him a patent automatic Legislative Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations for British India. From its very nature, Gentlemen, this machine would be possessed of neither conscience nor judgment and would be able to reel off, doubtless with entire, satisfaction to the Secretary of State, a Small Cause Courts Bills, Factory Acts, Coal Mine Regulations, and Tariff Regulations, specially omitting from the operation of the Tariff any particular article, in which a sufficiently strong body of British electors was interested, and would further by a curious contrivance of the inventor be able to receive and accept tenders for Council Bills at anything from ten to thirty per cent. under the replacing value of the Rupee without any regard whatever, mechanical or otherwise, to the interests of the Indian tax-payer.

Mr. Edison would, I fear, have a difficult task in providing mechanical substitutes for the elected and selected non-official Members. For instance, Gentlemen, can you imagine any machine so marvellously ingenious as to be able to discover Sir Griffith Evans's historical housemaid, or to paint so vividly as he did in his speech on the last Budget, a picture of the Finance Minister of India grovelling for a few rupees on a heap of shark fins and fish maws, while, if he had been allowed to follow his own wishes and the wishes of all India, he would to-day be luxuriously reclining on a comfortable pile of Manchester fine cottons, revelling in rupees, and with the finances of the country in something approaching a state of equilibrium. The latter is a more dignified attitude, you will admit, for the Minister of a great country, than that depicted by Sir Griffith Evans, Mr. Edison would have another difficulty. Can you imagine any machine so wondrously and curiously constructed as to be able to emit, with adequate emphasis, regularity, and verbosity those curious things called "interpellations," echoes of western ways, which have been a feature of the Legislative Councils of India during the past year?

Gentlemen, you have a grert task before you to make your stay-at-home friends in England and Scotland understand that India cannot be ruled by the nod of the Secretary of State, more especially if he has to nod according as one of the cliques, now rulling, or rather misruling England, pulls the string. In the early months of this year Lord Salisbury, in speaking at a dinner of the Grocers' Company, said:—

"What they (*i. e.*, the House of Lords) had to meet was not popular passion, but Parliamentary intrigue. A representative Chamber, or at all events one side of it, consisted of groups, and these groups had particular objects and desires. They wished to see their particular enemies or antipathies trampled under their feet, or they desired to enjoy some portion of their neighbours' property; and a Government dealing with such a party was really a merchant dealing in legislative measures. They sold legislative measures to groups for the votes which were necessary to keep that Government in power.

This, Gentlemen, is the utterance of one of England's greatest statesmen. In the light of our experience in connection with the Factory Act, the cotton duties, the inquiry into the conditions of the Coal Industry, and many other questions, how applicable these words are! Are we to allow, without protesting, the fair name of England to be sullied in order to gratify the selfish desires of certain politicians, who, in order to trample under their feet their particular antipathies, viz., their political opponents, and thus keep themselves in power, assist groups of capitalists to in their turn trample under their feet their particular antipathies, viz., the cotton, the jute, the coal, and the other industries of India?

These acts of injustice have only to be properly represented at home, and the spirit of fairness, inherent in the British race, even in the Lancashire elector, will demand that they cease. Meantime the British public do not understand this country. It is to the majority of them as a closed book, and to the few a marvellously interesting country, but the interest is just sufficient to permit of the House of Commons giving one day a year to the discussion of Indian Finance, and that at the close of the session amid empty benches. The people of Engand require more than the education which is being given to them by travelling Members of Parliament, who on the strength of having passed one, two, or perhaps three, cold weathers in India, are considered competent to instruct the world at large on Indian questions generally. It requires something out of the common to rouse the British public, such for instance, as that most undignified scare, which seized them in May last in connection with the tree-smearing in Behar. I believe that the Rupee could go to 6d., and the hordes of Central Asia appear at the gates of Delhi before the British public would realise that there are matters of vastly greater importance to the Empire than amendments to Parish Councils Bills, Eight Hours Bills, and the hundred and one other local Bills, that see the light in the Commons, but never reach maturity.

It is, however, comforting to think that whatever the feeling in England may be in regard to Imperial matters, there is a living spirit of Imperialism in the British Colonies, and if by any chance the hordes of Central Asia were to appear before the gates of Delhi, we could count on receiving assistance and support from our great Australian Colonies from the Cape, and even from distant Canada, as cordially, as efficiently, and almost as quickly as from the mother-country herself. The *Times* is doing yeoman service in showing the people of England the true position of affairs in India. Lord Lansdowne, since he laid down the reins of his high office, has done his part of the work nobly and fearlessly, and he is being ably seconded by the gallant Lord Roberts, and it is for you and for me, Gentlemen, to do our part in teaching our friends at home their duties and responsibilities towards this Great Empire, towards this "Land we live in."

It is quite impossible to make a speech upon India without referring with somewhat mingled feelings to the attitude of another very restless and very troublesome Indian subject. I refer to our old friend the Rupee. He has become so insignificant of late that he is barely worth talking about. Still we do talk about him: he is ever in our thoughts, ever on our lips. But though ever in our thoughts, ever on our lips, we seem to know him not at all. We know him as little as we know the article of import, which is safe from the grasp of the Autocrat of the Custom House. A representation was made to Government in June last to have the working of the Tariff placed on a basis, which could be understood of the people, and with an alacrity which would have done credit to an administration existing in the Geological Age, when a thousand years were but as one day, Government decided to move in the matter, and importers may shortly expect to have definite rulings on points now in doubt. Meantime dealers in the articles called prayings mats may cease to trouble. It has been ruled that a praying mat is haberdashery! It is not apparent to the lay mind why a praying mat is haberdashery, and it will be a matter of surprise to some that the Supreme Government, after due deliberation, have decided to conform this highly irreverent ruling. But to return to the Rupee.

He shows a decided spirit of unrest. When he attempts to assert his independence, consequent upon the higher education given to him by Sir James Mackay, Mr. John Anderson, and the Indian Currency Association, and to soar above silver, our friends in Lombard Street immediately accuse him of disloyalty and disaffection, and endeavour to knock him down to what they consider a level good enough for him, viz., the level of silver. The Rupee is crying to be completely divorced from his white wife, who has hung like a millstone round his neck, and so long as she continues in her present abandoned condition, I think the majority of people in India will be content to see them remain severely apart.

In March 1886 Sir Auckland Colvin in his speech on the Budget, said that "Indian Finance and Indian administrative advance and improvement have become in a word questions of currency." If this were true in 1886 when Exchange was somewhere in the region of 1s. 6d., how much more true is it to-day with Exchange on its present level? Railway improvement and advance have been to a great extent retarded by the Currency difficulty, and I ask you, is it possible to develop the resources of a country, unless railways are rapidly and boldly constructed? You have only to read Mr. J. A. Baines' able and most interesting book on the Decennial Progress of India and the Government of India's Annual Report on the Railways of India, to realise how wonderfully India has responded in the last quarter of a century to even an ungenerous Railway policy.

A settlement of the Currency difficulty would no doubt lead to the rapid extension of Railways; and with the adequate extension of the Railway system, can we doubt that a country with the marvellous resources of India will see a wave of prosperity pass over it such as to-day is undreamed of?

The settlement of the Currency difficulty would also in a great measure, stop the cry of the would-be reformer of Indian Finance that the Military policy of the Government of India is ruining the country. I do not say that England should not be pressed on Imperial grounds to bear a larger portion of India's Military burden than she now does, but what I would ask is this: with two first class Military Powers at our very doors—Russia on the North, France on the East—and with two Asiatic powers engaged in a conflict which may yet embroil the whole world, is this the time to press for a reduction in the Indian Army? We who are not behind the scenes, cannot well answer the question, but I think we can take it for granted, that in the event of complications arising,—and with the great peace-loving Czar removed by death, who can say how near or how far complications may be—starving the army will not mean economy in the long run, and will not insure, what we all most earnestly desire, peace. The answer which we must be able to hurl back to any challenge, which may come to us from the North or from the East, is, that we have every confidence in our fighting men. This is not the reply that we should be able to give were the Government of India to listen to the cry for reduced Military expenditure. They might as well listen to a cry of "Perish India," Perish "The Land we live in."

I have dwelt at such length on the three questions to which I have called your attention, that time will not permit of my making more than a passing reference to the relations at present existing between the Government of India and the non-official community regarding local matters,—a subject which has given my predecessors in this chair many a theme upon which to address you. Even if I wished to break lances with the Government of India on various questions, I feel that this is not the time for any loyal subject to hamper them with carping criticism. It is they who have to combat the spirit of unrest in this country, it is they who have to combat the spirit of selfishness in England, and it is they who have to combat the spirit—I have only one word to express it—of "cussedness" in the Rupee. The leaders of the native community, who desire to have more say in the Government of the country than they now have, must show that they are worthy of this greater trust by trying to quell the spirit of unrest among their countrymen. We who desire to see maintained the good name of England for fair dealing and to see justice done to India, must try to curb the spirit of selfishness among our contrymen, and it is for every right-minded man, no matter what his nationality may be, to do what in him lies to have the currency of the country put on a proper basis. In the solution of the Currency difficulty will probably be found in great part the solution of the other two difficult questions, to which I have referred at a length, which I fear may have tried your patience.

It has often been our privilege, Gentlemen, to couple this toast with the name of H. E. the Viceroy of India. Unfortunately for us, Lord Elgin is engaged in another part of this great country attending to pressing affairs of State, but we know that he is to-night in good company. His Excellency is celebrating the festival of St. Andrew with one of the pillars of the Empire—the Highland Brigade. Lord Elgin was asked to preside at this gathering to-night, and I feel sure that I am echoing the feelings of every Scotchman present, when I say that we would have deemed it a very special honour had we been able to have with us, on this his first St. Andrew's day in India, a Viceroy bearing the glorious name of Bruce.

Gentlemen, I call upon you to drink to "The Viceroy and The Land we live in."

The other speakers included Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Crombie, Sir Comer Petheram, Chief Justice, Colonel Bissett, General Lance, the Hon'ble Mr. D. R. Lyall and the Reverend Mr. MacDonald. The gathering broke up at a late hour.

MOUNT ABU RAILWAY SCHOOL.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—A pleasant breaking-up has just taken place at this school. On Monday, the 26th, proceedings commenced with an inspection of the Cadets by Captain Page, Adjutant of the Railway Volunteer Corps, which was followed by a miniature sham fight. The Cadets from the Lawrence Asylum, with a small addition from the Railway School to swell their force, acting on the offensive, across a hill and valley, to attack a rocky zereba held by the rest of the Railway School Cadets. Though a small affair, it was a pretty and exciting sight, and the boys all did their parts very well. The attacking party made a very good rush from the last clump of "karunda" bushes but were met by steady volleys from the fort, which in imagination more than decimated them. After tea the centre of the long school-building was illuminated with native *chiragz*, which brought out the many lines and gables very prettily. This was the beginning of the evening's entertainment, which consisted of three little acts, performed by the children and some of the staff. A short historical scene, "Alfred the Great, a wanderer," "Cinderella," by the little ones, and "My turn next," by some of the teachers and friends. All went off very well, and did the performers great credit. On Tuesday morning the Agent of the Railway, Major H. D. Olivier, R.E., arrived. He inspected all the school buildings carefully, and then the boys and girls went through some physical drills before him; some of the boys also showing off some very fair sword exercise and effective flag signalling. A question was sent from the school to an opposite hill, and then passed across to another party, who returned the answer to the head station. At 3-30 all assembled in one of the large rooms, which had been tastefully decorated with flags and palm leaves for the prize-distribution. Several friends were present from Abu, and one or two officers of the railway had come up with the Agent for the occasion. The proceedings opened with a collect and hymn, heartily and brightly sung by the children, after which the Principal, the Rev. B. H Skelton, made his annual report, which was very full and explicit, health and progress were shown to have been very satisfactory during the year, the evidences being the looks of the children present, and the results of the examination, which were read out, showing two failures only, and the question papers which were arranged for inspection. The girls' sewing work was on view, a goodly assortment, but which as the report stated was only a small portion of the total amount done during the year. After the reading of the report, a short but interesting programme was gone through by the children. There were two choruses by the elder girls, and some recitations; but the most taking of all were the younger ones, who sang and recited together two amusing little pieces.

There was a fair assortment of prizes, but as the Principal said, he would be very glad if a few among those connected with the railway, or others would give some special ones to add to the list. Conspicuous among the ordinary reward books was a very chaste and handsome cup given by Colonel Bisset, R.E., C.I.E., as the first prize for the annual shooting match of the Cadet Company, he had also kindly given a second prize of a pewter mug. The winners were Corporal Stor and Sergt. Berrill with the scores of 37 and 36 out of 40. After he had given away the prizes, the Agent made a kind and amusing speech, expressing himself well satisfied with all he had seen, and especially fetching the children, while comparing the schools in India and England, by suggesting the possibility of a child in India making acquaintance with a tiger which might be uncomfortable for the child, and perhaps unhealthy for the tiger!

Immediately after the distribution, the children's sports began. All went off very smartly and well. Of all the events, the girls' skipping tandem race, and the maze, were most generally approved of, and the Victoria Cross race by the Cadets. They had to charge round some obstacles, fire two volleys, and then each to carry back a wounded comrade. The prizes were distributed among the winners by Mrs. Adams, whose husband, Surgeon-Major Adams, is a good friend to all at the School, and who very kindly acts as our Consulting Physician. The evening wound up with a very pleasing display of fire-works, which was a great treat to the children. The getting the children down the hill and to the station, is a long day's work, 17 miles of very slow marching with "Bail gharries." As I write this in the early morning these are beginning to assemble and the children are for once at least up betimes. Thus closes a very successful school year, and one which will do something to improve the name of the school which has had its vicissitudes since it was established by Colonel Bisset a few years ago. It is specially intended for the children belonging to the employes of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, though a few others can be admitted at a very moderate rate of fees. This fact, some of the scattered heads of families in Rajputana, may like to hear. Mount Abu itself is not a very widely known hill station, and this school has a little secluded hill of its own, a mile and a-half away, so that the public would know little about it, unless as now, a correspondent is found in "one of the staff."

THE SITUATION IN WAZIRISTAN.

KASURI KACH, 30th November.

Wano, 29 November.—A wire received says that General Lockhart has assumed command of all the troops in these parts, inclusive of the Reserve Brigade. Captain Wharry is appointed Chief Commissariat Officer, and proceeds by the first convoy to the divisional head quarters. Captain Grey is appointed Brigade Commissariat Officer to the 1st Brigade, relieving Captain Wharry. Up to six p.m. the Jirgah which went to interview Mullah Powindah had not returned, though due yesterday. They sent word from Shakai saying that they would return to-day. Their delay evidently means that they are having hard work to pacify and overcome the Mullah's opposition.—*Pioneer.*

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE prospects of the paddy crop in Lower Burma are the reverse of improving, and it is expected that the retail price of rice will rise sixty per cent. a few months hence, causing considerable distress. Already the Burmese complain of the hardness of the times.

THE Rev. T. M. M. Griffiths, chaplain, and Mrs. Griffiths, met with a serious carriage accident at Agra on Nov. 30. While driving out in a phaeton the horse bolted and overturned the vehicle. Both were thrown out. Mr. Griffiths escaped injury, but Mrs. Griffiths was very seriously hurt, receiving injuries to her face besides breaking her shoulder blade, and receiving a very severe shock to the system. Great sympathy if felt for her.

MR. J. BURKE, who accompanied the Viceroy through the Khyber as special photographer, is said to have succeeded in producing a wonderfully good series of interesting photographs. One picture especially, of the Parade at Rawalpindi with a mule battery in the foreground, is one of the most successful photographs we have ever seen, and we shall expect to see it again enlarged and in a place of honour at future photographic exhibitions. The great beauty of this picture is largely owing to the curiously happy light which Mr. Burke managed to get upon it. Other photographs of the march-past at Pindi with the 15th Sikhs, the Artillery and the Cavalry respectively, in the foreground are beautiful specimens of instantaneous photography. The 15th Sikhs' photograph especially is one which no one connected with that regiment should be without, for the splendid display of medals, the physique and steadiness of the men make it a memorial to be proud of.

THE Calicut Municipality is going to erect a Silchar cinerator, and the Public Works Department is now engaged in preparing the necessary plan and estimate. The cinerator will be erected in a corner of the maidan at the foot of West Hill Barracks, and about three miles away from the heart of the town.

IN the midst of war's alarms, says the Lahore paper, amusements are not allowed to slide in sociable Dera Ismail Khan. On the night of the 26th there was a delightful little dance in the station Institute. There was to be a Gymkhana on Thursday, and a ladies' cricket match on Wednesday, so that there has been no lack of amusements to while away the time. The weather there is perfect.

MR. ABDUL RAHIMAN, a Mahomedan Member of Council, created a sensation the other day in the Ceylon Legislative Council when the Touts Ordinance was under consideration. He openly accused the senior and junior lawyers of freely employing touts to secure business.

THE *Englishman* writes:—We may say that there is no truth in the report that the Bishop of Calcutta is about to retire, and that will be succeeded by the Bishop of Colombo. The Bishop, we are glad to state, is in excellent health, and has no notion whatever of retiring. He takes six months' furlough early in April next, and the diocese will be administered during his absence by the Archdeacon as his Commissory.

TEN men armed with four guns and two sniders a few days ago attacked a village fifteen miles from Pokokku in Upper Burma. The police are now in pursuit of the gang. No details of the attack has yet come to hand, but the authorities regard the outbreak as rather serious, as it was supposed that the district had been completely disarmed.

THE case in which three lads were put upon their trial for attempting to derail a train close to Byjputty station on the Sitamarhi branch of the Tirhoot State line was decided on the 27th instant. Two of the lads were sentenced to fifteen stripes each and one lad, who, the Assistant Surgeon decided, was not in sufficiently good health to bear a whipping, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

IT will be remembered, writes a correspondent, that Nawab Mehdi Ali, Financial Secretary of Hyderabad, was sent away from the Nizam's capital in July last year. He went straight to Aligarh, but after a few months came to stay in Bombay for the sake of his health. It having been brought to the notice of the Nizam's Government that Nawab Mehdi Ali from Bombay was alleged to be again trying to interfere in Hyderabad affairs, the Minister informed Mehdi Ali that unless he left Bombay within twenty-four hours his pension would be stopped by the Nizam's Government. Nawab Mehdi Ali accordingly has left Bombay.

WITH the approaching visit of the Viceroy, Delhi is beginning to put on quite a gala appearance. Gardens have been trimmed and swept, walls and railings and lamp-posts repainted. Triumphal arches are being erected and bunting and flags placed along the principal route the party will take when driving from the Railway station to Ludlow Castle.

THE section of the Punjab Light House at Delhi are to form the Viceroy's escort. It is a pity that owing to the meagre strength of F. Company, 1st P. V. R., they will not be able to furnish a guard of honour, and yet such a thing might be practicable if the full strength, *viz.*, 22, turned out for the occasion. An effort might be made to achieve this object, and it would certainly give the Company an opportunity of turning out for something more than the time-honoured squad drill parades, they have got so sick of attending from year to year.

WE regret to hear from Wano, that Lieutenant Angelo, who was wounded in the night attack, is not going on at all well, and his life is in serious danger.

OUR Kulu correspondent endorses our theory, that the Himalayas are not, as we believe, the meteorological authorities hold—effective barriers to rainy weather. He writes:—"The winter rains nearly always come down the Kulu valley from the north, thus seeming as if they had their origin across the snowy ranges to the north. A heavy snowfall, too, is not unfrequently heralded by a thunderstorm in the far north."

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART has assumed command of all the troops assembled on the Waziristan border, as a preliminary step towards taking the field in case the Mahsuds remain recalcitrant. In that event the expeditionary force will be divided into two brigades, the Wano Brigade under the Command of Brigadier-General Turner and the Jandola Brigade under the Command of Brigadier-General Symons. The following appointments have already been determined on:—Head Quarters Staff—Major Martin, A.A.G.; Captain Grover; A.Q.M.G.; Lieutenant Lockhart, A.-D.-C.; Lieutenant the Hon. F. Roberts, King's Royal Rifle Corps, Orderly Officer; Captain Wharry, Chief Commissariat Officer; Captain Browne, Border Regiment, Chief Signalling Officer; Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer, Principal Medical Officer; Intelligence Officer Lieutenant-Colonel Mason, D.S.O. For the Wano Brigade, under Command of Brigadier-General Turner: Captain Duff, D.A.A.G.; Captain Stewart, D.A.Q.M.G.; Signalling Officer, Lieutenant Evatt, 5th Gurkhas; Orderly Officer, Lieutenant Maxwell, 2nd Bengal Lancers; Senior Medical Officer, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Davies; Commissariat Officer, Captain Grey; Transport Officers, Lieutenant Pollard, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Lieutenant Seagrim, R.A. For the Jandola Brigade under Command of Brigadier-General Symons, C.B.; Major Mackenzie, D.A.A.G.; Captain Davison, D.A.Q.M.G.; Commissariat Officer, Lieutenant Sanders; Transport Officer, Lieutenant Holland Pryor, 13th Bengal Lancers; Senior Medical Officer, Surgeon-Major Shearer; Intelligence Officer, Captain Douglas; Orderly Officer, Lieutenant Fane, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

THE Telegraph Convention signed at Tientsin on 6th September provides that junction of the China and Burma wire be effected before May, 1895. Wire and insulators for the work have been ceded by the Indian Government, and the other necessary materials are being shipped from Shanghai to the Irrawaddy.

IN consequence of the issue of fortnightly season tickets in Belgium available over the entire system of the Government railways, the number of season ticket holders has enormously increased. The Belgian Government, ever anxious to oblige its customers, has now devised a plan for saving this large section of the travelling public the trouble of constantly diving into their pockets to find their tickets. Coloured badges to be worn in the button hole will be issued to the season ticket holders, the colour indicating the character of the ticket and the class by which the holder is entitled to travel. There are some people in Belgium who suspect that there is some design in this to tax vanity, as a good many who would otherwise travel third class will not like to do so if they are labelled as third-class passengers wherever they go.

THE Salvation Army in Finland (says the Helsingfors correspondent of the "Novoya Vremya") now consists of 18 corps, 54 officers, and 87 under-officers. The soldiers and recruits number upwards of 5,000. During the current year 1,500 persons have been added to the Army ranks. The administrative authorities no longer raise any opposition to the missionary work of the Salvationists.

NOT only is Earl Grey enthusiastic about South Africa from the touring, sporting, and money-making points of view, but he is enraptured with the Chartered Company. It is impossible, he says, for any one to compare the results which the Chartered Company has to show in Rhodesia, and the Imperial Government has to show in the Protectorate, which were both started at the same time, without being satisfied that Government by Chartered Company, under the control of the Secretary of State, is the better system. No one will be surprised to hear after this that Earl Grey recomends the handing over of the Bechuanaland Protectorate to the Chartered Company.

MR. OTTOMAR HAUPT, of Paris, has just written an able pamphlet upon the Huanchaca Mine and the future of silver, which appears to have created a considerable impression on the Paris market. Mr. Haupt brings out very clearly the main points in favour of Huanchaca in regard to its great rival, the Broken Hill Mine, and mentions that in his opinion if silver fell to 25d. it would force the hand of the French Government, and bring about an understanding between the nations most interested in the monetary questions. Mr. Haupt, in a letter to the *Financial Times* of Nov. 10, mentions that since he first drew attention to Huanchaca the shares have risen 37½fr.

THROUGH the kindness of the Colonial Office, the Crown agents, and the authorities in the different Colonies, the Inns of Court Joint Library Committee have secured as complete sets as it is possible to obtain of the Legislative enactments of the various Colonies, which are in frequent use by her Majesty's judges and practising barristers. In addition, thanks to the Right Hon. H. H. Fowler, M.P., a complete and valuable series of Legislative Acts and Codes of Indian has also been added to this library. Steps are now being taken to perfect the Statute law of the American States. It is hoped by these means that the Bar library at the Royal Courts of Justice will shortly contain as complete a collection as may be of the Statute law of all English-speaking countries.

THE *Courrier de Saigon* thus refers to the reception of M. de Lanessan at Singapore:—Our Governor-General, M. de Lanessan, while passing through Singapore, was the object of a courteous, not to say enthusiastic, manifestation on the part of Her Britannic Majesty's subjects. For anyone acquainted with the tortuous and shifty diplomatic methods of our friends across the Channel there can be no doubt that this warm reception of M. de Lanessan had an interested motive. Is it not always thus in the traditions of England? Without disrespect to the high personality of our Governor, it is certain that it was not for his fine eyes only that all this powder was expended. Seventeen guns for pure politeness! That is hardly in accordance with the customs of Old England. The Congo dispute, the mission of M. Le Myre de Vilers to Madagascar, and especially the establishment of the buffer State seem to count for much in this display of international politeness. The English, who understand our character wonderfully, no doubt counted on the satisfaction which this Singapore reception would cause in France. They will certainly use it to the utmost in connection with their interests in the Far East—and the trick will be won. The time has arrived to open our eyes.

AT the Viceroy's Review on Thursday, says the Lahore paper, the I. S. troops surpassed themselves, and filled with admiration those military critics who saw them. Particular notice was taken of the Maharaja of Patiala having headed his cavalry, of the excellent way the Patiala Lancers did the lance exercise at a gallop, and of the remarkable steadiness of both brigades of infantry; they marched past as well as, if not better than any other native regiments on the ground. Bahawalpore was not, however, quite as good as the others. The camps are kept scrupulously clean, sanitary arrangements being quite perfect and there has not been a single case of crime in the whole force since it left its States—they are clamouring to be sent to Waziristan, and the Government ought, we think, to give them a chance of showing that they can do what the Kashmir troops have done. We cannot but regret that the 4,500 men which H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir could have contributed were not present; for they would certainly have added greatly to the pageant, and it would have been especially interesting to see in Lahore the men that have so well upheld the honour of their Maharaja and the Empire on the Gilgit frontier.

M. FRANCIS KOSSUTH, son of the famous Hungarian patriot is, a Vienna correspondent informs us, making a tour through Hungary. He left Budapest accompanied by some old friends of his father, men of the Insurrection of 1848, and has been received everywhere with great enthusiasm. His first stay was at Czegled, a thorough "Opposition" town, where he was received by 20,000 persons assembled on the market place, by two hundred girls in white, and by some hundred mounted peasants. But most of the Hungarian papers blame M. Kassuth's action in making himself a political figure, as his father's successor.

PRINCE VICTOR NAPOLEON is defendant in a strange lawsuit, which he inherits from his father, the late Prince Jerome. As long ago as the 29th of March, 1889, Prince Jerome was crossing from Ostend to Dover by the steamer Comtesse de Flandre. There was a dense fog, and the vessel ran into another Belgian mail packet, the Princesse Henriette. The boiler of the first-named vessel burst, and it became a wreck. Prince Jerome was travelling with a valet named Castel, who had been with him more than thirty years. At the moment when the accident took place, he ordered Castel below to fetch some of his belongings, and the poor fellow was struck in the chest by a piece of iron hurled from the boiler. Castel was taken on board the Princesse Henriette, but he died soon afterwards. In consequence of this his son brought an action for damages against Prince Jerome, alleging that it was through the order given by the latter that his father was killed, and it is this action that is being carried on at present against Prince Jerome's son. It is expected that the case will come before the First Chamber in Paris during the present week.

LATER advices from the French penal colony of Cayenne, where the convict insurrection took place the other day, give the names of the insurgents who were killed. Among them were some notorious criminals who will certainly be no loss to society. Three enjoyed an almost world-wide celebrity—Leanthier, Simon alias Biscuit, and Marpoux. The first-named is the man who stabbed an inoffensive gentleman, M. Georgevitch, the Servian Minister, in a restaurant in the Avenue de l'Opera, in Paris. The offence of M. Georgevitch, who was a perfect stranger to him, lay in the fact that he was a bourgeois, and wore a decoration. Simon, who was only nineteen years of age, was an accomplice of the still more notorious Ravachol in the affair of the explosion on the Boulevard St. Germain, and Marteux was a pretended Anarchist, who, being wanted on a charge of fraud, murdered the unfortunate detective offices Colson, by stabbing him to the heart, the latter attempted to effect his arrest inside a Paris post-office.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsey presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, the Hon'ble Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Messrs. George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, T. W. Cuffe, Darashah Ratanjee Chichgar, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinsha Edulje Wacha, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Laljee, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, Messrs. W. R. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandravandas, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Jamsedjee Kharsedjee Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Messrs. Kaikhosru Nasarwanjee Bahadurjee, Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedjee Nasarwanjee Wadya. Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigadier-Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Mirza Husein Khan, Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Pestonjee Nasarwanjee Wadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathoobhay, Rahimtula Khairaz, S. Rebsch, G. W. Roughton, Major B. Scott, Messrs. Shivajee Dharmajee, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabrial Viegas, Mr. R. H. Vincent, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

EXTENSION OF ROAD AT WARI BUNDER.

The Corporation considered letter to the Secretary, dated 22nd November, 1894, from the Commissioner, asking sanction to the purchase of five properties in connection with the Wari Bunder Road Extension at a cost of Rs. 4,000, Rs. 11,000, Rs. 2,500, Rs. 60,000, and Rs. 25,000, respectively, together with certain charges for brokerage, &c. The cost to be met from the grant sanctioned by the Corporation on the 12th April, 1894.

The necessary sanction was given.

EXTENSION OF VICTORIA ROAD.

The Corporation further considered letter to the Secretary, dated 4th September, 1894, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction (1) to the altered alignment of the extension of Victoria Road, eastward, and (2) to the acquisition, at a lump cost of Rs. 30,000, on certain conditions, of the buildings and the fire-temple thereat, the property of Mr. Muncherji Merwanji Narelwala, and the acquisition of an additional piece of land admeasuring 2,751 square yards, from the Port Trust, instead of the ground from the Mazagon Manufacturing Company. The cost in both cases to be met from the sanctioned provision. The Corporation also considered memoranda, dated 3rd and 25th October, 1894, from the Acting Commissioner to the Secretary; and also letter from the Commissioner, to the Secretary No. 19739, dated 23rd November 1894, with reference to the Corporation's Resolution of the 15th November, 1894.

The Corporation accorded the necessary sanction.

BAI DINBAI'S MUNIFICENT OFFER FOR A PUBLIC HALL AND FREE LIBRARY.

The Corporation then proceeded with the consideration of Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit's offer to provide a public hall and free library in Bombay at a cost of Rs. 7,50,000. The letter to the President, dated 6th November, 1894, from Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit in reply to the resolution of the Corporation, dated 6th September, 1894, on the subject of her offer has already been published in our columns. Bai Dinbai had sent another letter to the President which was as follows:—

To Abdula M. Dharamsey, Esq., President of the Municipal Corporation.

Sir,—In continuation of my communication of the 6th November last, may I request you to lay before the Corporation the following:—I desire my letters to be taken as placing before the Corporation two distinct offers, *viz.*, (1) one of Rs. 5,00,000 for building and furnishing a public hall in Bombay to accommodate and seat 2,500 persons with the conditions attendant thereon; (2) another to add to the Rs. 5,00,000, a further sum of Rs. 2,50,000 for a free library to be accommodated in the same building with the further conditions attached thereto. It is optional for the Corporation to accept both these offers or the first only.—I have, &c.,

DINBAI NUSSERWANJI PETIT.

Mr. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, having read the above letter, the President called upon Mr. Cuffe to propose the motion, which stood in his name, and of which a notice had been given by him.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe then rose and said: With the contents of Bai Dinbai's second letter all are now familiar. When this offer was first before the Corporation for consideration, there were many who opposed its acceptance on the grounds, I believe, (1) that the proposed site was unsuitable; (2) that the land should be granted by Government on terms similar to those granted for the present Municipal Building; (3) that the cost of maintenance of the Hall should come out of the sum set aside for its construction; (4) that the Corporation could not undertake the up-keep of a Public Library. Others including myself, whilst equally anxious not to impose any undesirable burden upon the finances of the Corporation, considered that this offer was of such public importance, that an effort should be made to induce the donor to modify the terms named, and with this object we suggested the appointment of a committee to wait upon Bai Dinbai, and confer with her relative to the matter, our desire of course being to keep the offer open in the interest of the public. Well, Sir, the proposal was commented upon in various ways. Some regarded it, I believe, as sentimental; others posing as the custodians of the dignity of this Corporation as undignified. On this point opinions may differ, but it would appear that the donor, from her present letter, regarded it in a somewhat different light. The result we all know, and it has proved to be somewhat disastrous, for we are now face to face with a difficult situation, one which might have been avoided had more tact been displayed in the first instance. Bai Dinbai has conceded much, she has conceded the question of the site, she has consented to the alterations of the clauses relating to the Library, so that the amount charged to the Corporation need not exceed Rs. 12,000. She has said, and rightly so in my opinion, that it is for the Corporation to approach Government relative to the price of the land, and she has now positively declined to allow any portion of the sum offered to be set aside as an endowment. Well, Sir, this being the situation we must make the best of it, and this leads me to what I conceive to be the point of primary importance for the Corporation to consider. Bai Dinbai states that she was induced to make this offer in the belief that a large free Public Hall and Library was needed in Bombay. Will then the acceptance of the offer meet a great public want, will the rapid spread of education which we see around us render such an institution an imperative necessity, sooner or later. I submit, Sir, that the answer to these two questions must be in the affirmative—(hear, hear)—and therefore I say that the members of this Corporation present here to-day will incur a grave responsibility and will act with a disregard of the interest of the generation which is rising around us and of those which will follow it, if they fail to secure, now that the opportunity presents itself, an institution which will confer on this City benefits out of all proportion to the small annual burden of Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000, which the Corporation is asked to bear. I shall therefore conclude by moving "That, with reference to the letter, dated 6th November, 1894, from Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit to the President of the Municipality, notifying the terms upon which she is now prepared to make over to the Corporation the sum of Rs. 7,50,000 for providing a Public Hall for Bombay and establishing a Free Library, the thanks of the Corporation be conveyed to that lady, with an intimation that her offer is accepted on the understanding that Government are found willing to grant the requisite site on the Cruickshank Road on terms similar to those granted for the present Municipal building, as to which the President be requested to address Government on the subject at once, and that until the receipt of a reply from Government, Bai Dinbai be asked to be good enough to keep her offer open."

Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan seconded the motion.

Dr. Viegas in accordance with the notice given moved "That a Committee be appointed to (1) consider the munificent offer of Bai Dinbai, widow of the late Nusserwanji Manockji Petit, Esq., of Rs. 7,50,000 to provide for the cost of building a Public Hall and a Free Library on the Esplanade; (2) to report whether a building of the requisite design and dimensions, with its furniture, decorations, and fittings, could be erected within the amount, and, if insufficient, the probable excess; and (3) what the yearly cost to the Municipality would be of providing for all the charges in connection with the maintenance and up-keep of the Hall and Library. That the Committee, after ascertaining these particulars, be requested to confer with Bai Dinbai thereon, and to make their recommendations accordingly."

In support of his amendment he submitted that the value of the munificent and noble gift was considerably enhanced by the earnestness of the donor in the matter. But, however noble and munificent the gift might be it was incumbent on the Corporation to see that it did not entail unnecessary burden on them. They ought to first of all ascertain whether they could erect a hall answering the conditions of the lady that it should accommodate 2,500 persons in the amount offered by her. If the amount of Rs. 5,00,000 offered by Bai Dinbai for the erection of the hall was insufficient then they should again approach the lady after due enquiries, which ought to be made by a committee of the Corporation. If they accepted the offer without considering it in all its bearing, the Corporation would not be acting in a thorough and business-like manner. If the maintenance of the Free Library proposed to be accommodated in the hall did not entail heavy expense, the Corporation ought not to lose the opportunity to accept Bai Dinbai's offer for the Library also. If the cost of the maintenance of the Library was heavy then the committee should approach Bai Dinbai to increase her offer so that the Corporation might be able to maintain it without incurring heavy expenditure.

Mr. Cursond

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THEOSOPHISTS have lately shown a tendency to cal in certain phenomena of science to confirm their faith and that of their disciples in Mahatmas and other esoteric manifestations, therefore it may be well to look a little into their claims. Mrs. Besant, for example, tells her audiences that the "astral body," which can leave the material body, whether alive or dead, travel through space, and make itself visible to other persons in the form of a Mahatma or as an ordinary "ghost," consists, in her opinion, of ether, that is to say, the luminiferous ether, which, as we have long known, conveys the waves of light, and, as electricians now know, also conveys electrical waves from one place to another. Mr. H. Burrows, moreover, reeently told an interviewer of a contemporary (the "Daily Chronicle") that Tesla's "wonderful experiments" seemed to throw light on the manifestations of Mahatmas. Tesla's experiments are something we can understand pretty well, and for the benefit of the unscientific who may be impressed by the statement we will briefly consider them.

In the first place there is nothing very new in them, except the magnitude of the effects, for in themselves the luminosities Tesla exhibited have long been familiar to electricians on a smaller scale in the wel-known vacuum tubes of Geissler, Crcokes, and others, through which see-saw currents of electricity are passed, and lights, or rather glows of various colours produced. It is these familiar glows, appearing in rare and even in dense air under the action of electric waves, that we are asked to believe of the same nature as the "astral body" or ghost of the Mahatma. Now to the physicist there is really no mystery about these luminous appearances, and certainly nothing spiritual. They are simply caused by the molecules of the air or other gas in the tube being shaken up and vibrated by the electric waves passing through the ether. If there were no molecules of air there would be no light seen. Moreover, there would be no waves in the other at all if there were no molecules of matter to vibrate at their source, and set them up in the other. These luminous effects of électricity, then, originate and end with ordinary matter, and the ether is only the medium for conveying the disturbance from one place to another.

It follows that if they are of the same nature as the "astral body" we are asked to believe in, that "astral body" must be produced by the vibration of the molecules of the real body, and can only become visible to us by the vibration of the molecules of ordinary matter, for instance, the air, and there is nothing spiritual about them. How the real body, sometimes in a state of decomposition, is able to generate waves in the ether capable of producing the apparition of an astral body, and how these waves manage to travel through the ether in a certain form or group, a sheaf or bundle, so to speak, without spreading in all directions like waves of light or electric waves, and also with the speed of light, namely, 190,000 miles a second, is assuredly a mystery which Mrs. Besant may understand, but of which physical science can give no explanation. Perhaps we shall be told that is where the spiritual action comes in—the spirit of the Mahatma controls the ether. In that case we are simply brought face to face with the old "Spirtualism" under the guise of Theosophy, namely, the assertion that mind or spirit can act directly on matter and ether.

Central America has a buried city, a Pompeii, near Santiago-Amatitlan, at the foot of the volcano of Agua, which is now being excavated. At a depth of 14 to 18 feet under the covering of volcanic ash, a large quantity of utensils, vases, weapons, and plates were found, the pottery being well fashioned and coloured. Goblets and other articles of fine glass were also discovered, and on proceeding further with the exploration, huts, swords, hammers, scissors, and knives of flint appeared, along with stone idols. A warlike effigy in black basalt has a headdress not unlike that of a Roman prætor. Near the statues, collars and jewels, with cut glass and a profusion of pearls and turquoises were discovered. Human skeletons found among the ruins measure considerably over 6 feet.

M. Caple, of Havre, has introduced an iron steamer for river navigation, which is driven by coal gas. The gas motor directly works the screw, and the gas is contained in a reservoir on board. The first vessel of the kind, the Idee, is of 350 tons burthen, and has a gas engine of about 40 horse power. She is intended for the river service from Havre to Paris, and Paris to Creil. The gas costs only a little less as fuel than coal, but the advantage lies in the fact that the gas engine requires much less valuable room than coal engines and furnaces.

Professor Flinders Petrie, D. C. L., the eminent Egyptologist, has started for Egypt to make another excavation of buried sites during the winter, but hopes to resume his lectures at University College next April. With commandable prudence he prefers not to reveal the locality of his intended operations, although all his plans are formed. For those who are interested in Egyptian literature, we may add that Professor Petrie has in the press a little volume of prehistoric tales from Egypt, which have been faithfully illustrated according to the monuments and paintings of Egypt even to the small details of costume and so on. Some of the stories are both interesting and morally edifying. They read like fairy tales, and one, "The Shipwrecked Sailor," is a prototype of Robinson Crusoe and his desert island. The book will be published by Messrs. Methuen and Co.

Professor Hazen has found from sun spots and weather observations that auroral displays and sun spots attain their maxima in spring (April), and in autumn (September for auroras, October for sports); but he does not think the two phenomena go together, or are in any way related. This is contrary to the general opinion of scientists of late years; but it agrees with that of Lord Kelvin, who, while admitting that auroras and magnetic storms or violent disturbances of the magnetic condition of the globe, are always found together, does not consider them due to any catastrophes or other changes in the sun. The whole subject is a most interesting one, and its investigation may lead to far reaching and important discoveries.

The bullet-proof cuirass of Mr. Loris, an American sharpshooter, has been tried before well-known Parisian gunmakers, and found to withstand military rifles of various kinds and violent strokes of daggers. The Lee-Metford rifle, with cordite cartridges, giving the ball an initial velocity of upwards of 625 yards a second, can penetrate a pine plank 2¾ feet thick at a distance of 100 metres. Like the Lebel rifle, it can send a bullet through 6 or 7 men one behind the other yet it failed to pierce the cuirass. Under a special test made with balls of very small calibre (6½ millimetres), and having an initial velocity of nearly 900 yards a second, the shield also proved impenetrable. A cuirass capable of protecting the chest of a man weighs about 10lbs., and costs some four shillings. The construction is a secret, but it is said to be of textile matter compressed, and otherwise treated.

A French inventor has devised an apparatus for floating a balloon basket should it fall into the sea. It consists of a cylinder of membrane, which is automatically inflated by pressing a button, and is capable of buoying up two persons. In fact, by its means the basket or car is made unsinkable.

Mr. Woodbridge Davis, who made some remarkable experiments on the lifting power of kites and their use in salvage, has expressed his opinion that in flying machines the power should be applied at the forward part of the machine, and a drag trailed in the rear like the tail of a kite. A rocket, he argues, goes steadily on because the power is in its head. Again, an arrow flies straight because of the greater weight, or rather inertia, of its head, in which the energy of flight is chiefly stored, and the feathers at the rear of the shaft act like a drag. Ancient reptiles were the first flying machines, and these had their wings near the head, as well as long tails for drags.

M. Cazin, an American, thinks it is possible to sound the deep sea by noting the time in seconds taken by the sinker to reach the bottom. A cylindrical sinker having a certain length, diameter, and density takes a certain time to reach the bottom, which is calculable, and hence a table can be made giving the depth from the time. In sounding by this method it would only be necessary to observe the moments the sinker touched the surface of the water and the bottom, and the length of line paid out would therefore be disregarded.

Dr. Castaing, a Frenchman, has introduced a ventilating window which is now adopted in some of the barracks and other public buildings of France. It consists in employing two panes of glass for one, with a space between them, and their lengths so curtailed, one on the lower side, the other on the upper, that the air comes from the outside, passes between the panes, and enters the room. Such a window is, of course, only required in one part of a room, preferably near the ceiling.

The echo of the Menai suspension bridge is, perhaps, the most remarkable in the world in respect of being partly natural, partly artificial. On being struck with a hammer, the sound is reverberated from the bridge itself and the water; the effect being a metallic trill, formed by at least five distinct echoes per second. In the Chateau of Simonetta there is an echo which repeats itself 60 times. At Shipley, in Sussex, there is one which repeats phrases of 18 or 20 syllables.

Telegraph poles are now made of paper pulp in the United States. The pulp is mixed with borax, tallow, and other things, then cast in a wooden mould having a solid core, which makes the pole hollow. The cross arms to hold the insulators and telegraph wire are attached to pieces of wood fixed in the sides of the pole. What with their lightness and durability, these poles have some advantages over wooden ones.

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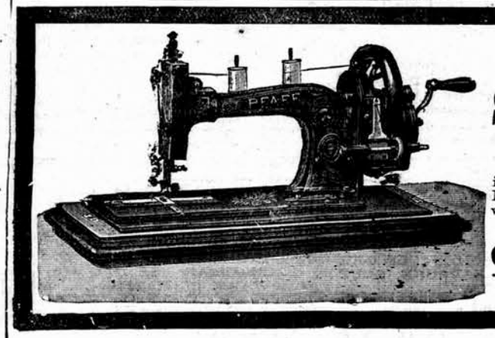

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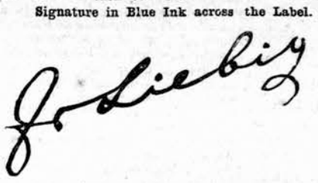

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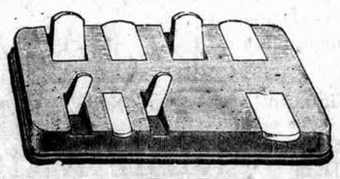

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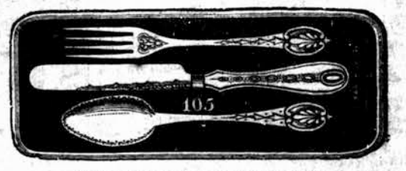

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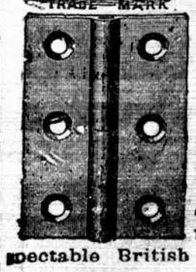

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